

THE
POLITICAL STATE
OF 24.

GREAT BRITAIN;
CONTAINING,

An Impartial Account

OF THE
Most Important and Remarkable
TRANSACTIONS;

CHANGES in the MINISTRY;

AND

Proceedings in Parliament and Convocation ;

And in Particular,

The Whole DEBATES and *Examinations* of
the House of PEERS about the Affairs of Spain, viz.
The Earl of *Peterborow's Answers*, to the Five Questions
put to his Lordship; The Earl of *Galway's Narrative* and
Reply; Original Letters of the Earl of *Sunderland*, and Mr.
Stanhope; The *Speeches* and *Protests* of several Lords on
that Occasion; and other *Valuable Pieces* not yet Publish'd.

In a LETTER, from a *Secretary* to a
Foreign Minister, who has resided Twenty One
Years in *England*, to his Friend at the *Hague*.

To be Continu'd Monthly.

FEBRUARY, 1747.

LONDON: Printed for J. BAKER, at the Black Boy in
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Where may be had that for *January*. Price 1 s.

How many of the following are true?

THE
PUBLISHER
TO THE
READER.

M^R Author. had provided a great deal of Copy towards the Second Volume of this Monthly Account; but, with his Consent, and by the Advice of Friends, I thought fit to lay most of it by, for another Month, and even to Cancel Two or Three Half Sheets already Printed, upon the Receipt of the Valuable Pieces, mention'd in the Title Page, inclos'd with the following Note.

London, January the 29th. 17th.

Mr. Baker,

I Send you herewith the Proceedings of the House of Lords, in relation to the Affairs of Spain, which, if you think fit, you may insert in your Political State of Great Britain: If not, pray send 'em back by the Bearer, without asking any Questions, for he is charg'd to answer none, &c.

Your Affectionate,

and at present

Unknown Servant,

P. D.

A 2

This

TO the READER.

This Note I thought fit to Publish, to prevent any Suggestions, that the said Proceedings are Printed by the Earl of Galway's Order, Approbation, or Consent; which I solemnly declare they are not; and therefore hope this Book will not meet with the same unkind Usage, as the Account of the Earl of Galway's Conduct in Spain and Portugal; which I likewise Publish'd lately. For tho' the Author had taken care to intimate, in his Introduction to that Account, that his Lordship had no share in it; but that his Friends had thought fit to communicate to the World, a faithful Abstract of the Memoirs of several Generals who constantly attended his Lordship in Portugal and Spain. Yet Malicious and Invidious Advertisements have been Publish'd against that Book in News Papers. There's good Reason to suppose those Advertisements were contriv'd by his Lordship's Enemies, since they can have no other Tendency; than to lessen the Credit of a Book, written in his Lordship's Defence; and which his Lordship has honour'd with his
APPROBATION, after its Publication. Nor could, indeed, his Lordship do otherwise, without Invalidating, at the same time his own Narrative and Reply, deliver'd in the House of Lords, (and inserted in the Journal) for whoever will take the Pains to compare the latter with the Account (before mention'd) of his Lordship's Conduct in Spain and Portugal, will be apt to think that the same Author writ both.

Lond

Her

London, Feb. the 1st. 17¹⁰.

S I R,

THE Parliament being meet again on the 2^d. of *January*, Mr. Secretary St. *John* acquainted the Commons, ' That, pursuant to their Address of the 13th of *December* last, the Queen had directed Mr. Attorney-General, and Mr. Solicitor-General to take the most proper and effectual Measures for Repealing the Charter of *Bewdley*, mention'd in the said Address; as also, That Her Majesty had given Directions to the proper Officers to lay before the House, Accounts of Prosecutions, order'd by, or carry'd on, at the Expence of the Crown, &c. according to the Desire of this House, in their Address of the 22^d. of *December* last. He afterwards deliver'd to the House, the following Message from Her Majesty, Sign'd by Her;

The Parliament meets again Jan. 2. 17¹⁰.

A N N E R.

HER Majesty having received Notice, That there has been an *Action* in Spain, very much to the Disadvantage of King Charles's Affairs; which having fallen, particularly, on the British Forces, the Queen immediately gave Directions for sending and procuring Troops to repair this Loss.

The Queen's Message to the Commons.

Her Majesty acquaints this House with this
Intelli-

Intelligence, and likewise with Her Orders given thereupon; Not doubting but the Parliament will approve thereof, and concur in their Assistance for remedying so great a Misfortune

Their Unanimous Vote thereupon.

† Jan. 3.

After the Reading of this Message, it was unanimously agreed, to return Her Majesty Thanks for the same, and likewise to assure Her Majesty, That this House was perfectly satisfied in Her great Care, entirely depended upon Her Wisdom, and would effectually Support Her Majesty in such Measures, as She should think proper for Retrieving the Loss in Spain. The Committee appointed to draw up this Address, reported the same to the House the next † Day, and it being unanimously agreed to, it was resolv'd, That it should be Presented by the Whole House. Accordingly, on the 4th. of January, the Speaker, with the House, attended the Queen at St. James's with the following Address:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

The Commons Address to the Queen.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament Assembled, do return Your Majesty Our humble Thanks for Your most Gracious Message, wherein Your Majesty has been pleased to communicate to Us the Intelligence You have received of an Action in Spain, very much to the Disadvantage of King Charles's Affairs; and the Directions Your Majesty has given for fenc

ing and procuring Troops to repair this
Loss.

‘ We beg Leave to assure Your Majesty,
that this Disadvantage will not Discou-
rage Us from using Our utmost Endea-
vours, to enable Your Majesty to carry
on the just and necessary War, in which
You are engaged, for Preserving the Li-
berties of *Europe*; But after the many
and undoubted Instances We have received
of Your Majesty’s Great Care and Wis-
dom, being perfectly satisfied in the One,
and entirely depending on the Other,
We are resolved, effectually to Support
Your Majesty in the Prosecution of those
Measures that Your Majesty shall, on
this Occasion, think proper for Retrieving
the Loss in *Spain*.

The Queen’s Answer to this Address, was,

Gentlemen,

I Thank you very kindly for the entire *The Queen’s*
Confidence which you place in Me; *Answer.*
and will endeavour to make the best Use
I can of it, for the Publick Advantage.

The Queen having, on the 2d, sent the
like Message about the Affairs of *Spain* to
the House of Peers, their Lordships pre-
sented the following Address to Her Ma-
jesty :

VVE Your Majesties most Dutiful *The Lords*
and Loyal Subjects, the Lords *Address to the*
Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament *Queen.*
Assembled, Return our most humble

' Thanks to Your Majesty for Your Gra-
 ' cious Message, relating to the present
 ' State of Affairs in *Spain*, and for the Or-
 ' ders Your Majesty has been pleas'd to
 ' give, for Sending Troops of Your own
 ' and Exciting Your Allies to Send some
 ' of theirs, in due time, in order to Repair
 ' this Loss. And as this Misfortune may
 ' have been Occasion'd by some preceding
 ' Mismanagement, we take the Liberty to
 ' Assure Your Majesty, we will use our
 ' utmost Endeavours to *Discover* it, so as
 ' to Prevent the like for the future.

' And such is the Confidence we have
 ' in Your Majesty's great Prudence and
 ' Care, That we humbly Assure Your Ma-
 ' jesty, we will, to the utmost, give all the
 ' Assistance in our Power, to recover the
 ' ill Condition of those Affairs, and to Sup-
 ' port the War against the Common Enemy
 ' in all Places where Your Majesty, in
 ' Your Wisdom, shall think it necessary
 ' for the Obtaining an Honourable and
 ' Lasting Peace, in the Concluding of which
 ' we entirely rely upon Your Majesty.

To which Address, Her Majesty return'd
 this Answer.

*The Queen's
 Answer.*

That Her Majesty took very kindly the
 Address of this House, and doth not
 doubt of the Lords hearty Concurrence in Sup-
 porting a War of so great Importance as this

The Lords having resolv'd to enquire into
 the Management of Affairs in *Spain*
 their Lordships, on the 4th of *January*

upon

upon a Motion made by the Duke of Beaufort, made Application to the Queen to stay, for some Days, the Earl of Peterborow's Journey to *Vienna*, that they might make use of such Lights and Informations as he was able to give them, concerning those Affairs. Accordingly, the Earl of Peterborow, who design'd to have set out the next Day, having, for that Purpose, sent part of his Servants and Equipage to *Greenwich*, was countermanded; and the Peers having, on the 5th. taken the Affairs of *Spain* into Consideration, the Earl of *Abington*, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House, put severally *Five Questions* to the Earl of Peterborow; to which his Lordship return'd distinct Answers, containing, in the main, a Relation of the Facts and Passages publish'd, some Years before, by Dr. *Freind*, a Physician, who attended his Lordship in *Spain*, in a Book, Intituled, *An Account of the Earl of Peterborow's Conduct*, &c. wherein that Lord's Management is fully justify'd, and highly extoll'd; not without some glancing Reflections on the Conduct of the other Generals in *Spain* and *Portugal*, particularly, the Earl of *Galway's*. After this, the Lords order'd the Earl of *Galway*, and the Lord *Tyrawley*, (formerly known under the Name of Sir *Charles Hara*) to appear before them the next * Day, which they did accordingly; and the first having a Chair appointed for him without the Bar, by reason of his Infirmities, was desired by the Chairman to give the Lords an Account of what he knew concerning the Affairs

The Lords enquire into the Affairs of Spain. Jan. 5th.

Five Questions put to the Earl of Peterborow.

*The Earl of Galway and the Lord Tyrawley Summon'd to appear before the Lords, * Jan. 6th.*

The Earl of Galway gives the Lords an Account of his Conduct. fairs of Spain. The Earl of Galway having excus'd his Deficiency in not expressing himself so properly as he could wish, in the *English* Tongue, gave the Lords an ingenuous Account of his Conduct, from his first setting out for *Portugal*, till the Time he was re-call'd, with which their Lordships appear'd to be well satisfy'd: And as he said, his Memory might have fail'd him in several important Particulars, he desired that he might be allow'd to give in Writing, what he had deliver'd by Word of Mouth, which was readily granted. As

The Lord Tyrawley Stands on the Reserve.

Several Lords Speak in Favour of My Lord Galway Particularly the Duke of M——gh.

† Jan. 8th.

for the Lord Tyrawley, being desired to say what he knew about the same Affairs, and not knowing the drift of such an Enquiry, but rather suspecting his own Reputation might be concern'd, his Lordship stood upon the Reserve, and said, *That when he was in the Army, he kept no Register, and carry'd neither Pen nor Ink about him, but only a Sword, which he us'd the best he could upon Occasion; and that all he knew, in General, was, That they always acted according to the Resolutions of the Councils of War.* The Lords Galway and Tyrawley being withdrawn, several Peers, particularly the Earls of *Wharton* and *Gordolphin*, the Lord *Hallifax*, and some others, spoke in Favour of my Lord Galway; and among the rest, the Duke of M—— said, *That 'twas somewhat strange, that Generals who had acted to the best of their Understanding, and had lost their Limbs in the Service, should be examin'd like Offenders, about insignificant Things.* After a small Debate, the Lords adjourn'd to the Monday † following, when the Earl of Galway deliver'd in his

his Narrative in Writing, as did also the Earl of Peterborow, the *Recapitulation* of his Answer, with several other Papers.

The next * Day, the House of Peers be- * *Memorable*
 ing sat, in order to resume the Considera- *Debate about*
 tion of the Affairs of Spain, the Duke of *the Affairs of*
 O——re moved, That Dr. Firend might *Spain, Jan.*
 be summon'd to attend, which was order'd. *9th.*

There being a great many Strangers in the House, the Earl of G——n moved, That the House might be clear'd : But the Duke of B——m oppos'd it, saying, ' That he suppos'd those Strangers were brought in by the Members themselves, and therefore were under the Protection of the House; That it might afterwards be moved, That the Lords Eldest Sons should also go out, tho' they had as much Right to stand behind the Throne, as the Lords to Sit where they Sat; That he had himself formerly enjoy'd that Priviledge, and wish'd himself to be Young enough to be amongst them. Hereupon it was carry'd,

That the Strangers that had been placed *Strangers*
 in the Gallery should be suffer'd to stay : *permitted to*
 And as I had the Happiness to be one of *Stay in the*
 them, both that Day and the two next Sit- *House of*
 tings, I had an opportunity to take Notice *Lords.*

of all that pass'd in these remarkable Debates; of which I shall give you an Account with the more Freedom, because, I suppose, one of the Reasons why the Lords admitted so many Strangers in their House, was, That all the World might know with what Candour They proceeded in so important an Affair.

The Preliminary about Strangers being over,

- D. B——m. over, the Duke of B——m said, he hop'd
 ' That Business would not take up so much
 ' of their Time as it had done two or three
 ' Years before: Upon which the Earl of
- E. S——gh. ' S——b said, That the principal Point
 ' which they ought to take into their Con-
 ' sideration, and strictly examine into, was
 ' the Council of War held in *Valencia*, the
 ' 15th of *January*, 1707. *N. S.* and the
 ' joyning of the Troops brought by the
 ' Earl *Rivers*, with those under the Com-
 ' mand of the Earl of *Galway*. After this
- E. Wh——n. the Earl of W——n moved, whether the
 Earl of *Galway's* Memorial should be Read
 in the House, or in the Committee; and
- L. F——rs. the Lord F——rs saying, it was more pro-
 per to Read it in the Committee, it was a-
 greed, it should be so: And the Earl of
- E. P——w. P——w having desired, That his Re-
 capitulation might also be Read in the Com-
 mittee, the same was granted. After this
 the House adjourn'd at Pleasure, and re-
 solv'd into a Committee of the Whole
 House, of which the Earl of *Abingdon* was
 chosen Chairman as before.

*The Queen
 comes Incog-
 nito to the
 House of Peers.*

- The Queen being expected, to hear this
 memorable Debate *Incognito*, the same did
 not begin till Her Majesty was come, that
 is about a Quarter past Two in the After-
- D. B——m. noon. Hereupon the Duke of B——
 moved, That the Earl of *Galway's* Paper
 might be Read, and the Chairman having
 order'd the Clerk to Read it accordingly
- E. P——w. the Earl of *Peterborow* renew'd the Instan-
 ces he had made before, That my Lord
Galway might be ask'd some Questions, and
 that he and the Lord *Tyravley* might be
- L. C——r. call'd in: But the Lord C——r said, that

'twas

twas not proper to ask the Lord Galway *Ld. C—r.*
 any Questions, till the Earl of Peterborow's
Narrative had been read in his Presence,
 which was agreed to. Hereupon the Earl
 of Peterborow said, *That to avoid all Mistakes E. P—w.*
 he desired his Paper might not be call'd a Nar-
 rative, which might look like an Accusation;
 for he accused no Body; but only, a Recapitu-
 lation of his Answers.

After this the Clerk read the Earl of *The Earl of*
Galway's Narrative, being as follows. ' In *Galway's*
Obedience to your Lordships Commands, Narrative.
 I present you with a short Narrative in
 Writing, containing the most material
 Occurrences that happen'd in *Portugal*
 and *Spain*, during the Time I had the
 Honour to command the Queen's Troops
 there.

' In *June 1704*, being retired in the *1704.*
 Country, I receiv'd the Queen's Com-
 mands to attend Her Majesty at *Windsor*,
 where She was pleas'd to order me to go
 and take upon me the Command of Her
 Troops in *Portugal*. I desir'd to be ex-
 cus'd from accepting an Employment
 which I did not think my self equal to,
 but the Queen seeming fix'd in Her Re-
 solution, I obey'd.

' Upon my Arrival at *Lisbon*, I found
 the two Kings of *Spain* and *Portugal* al-
 ready marching for *Abeira*, and joyn'd
 upon their Rout. But the Season was
 much advanced, and it being thought im-
 practicable to attack the Enemy there, it
 was soon resolv'd to retire into Winter-
 Quarters.

' The Troops being in Quarters, I went

M

' to

' to *Lisbon*, where I had certain Advice that
 ' *Gibraltar* was besieg'd, and *Mareschal*
 ' *Tbesse* gone thither; upon which, consid-
 ' dering the Importance of the Place, I im-
 ' mediately sent the Prince of *Hesse* four of
 ' the best Regiments of Foot, under my
 ' Command, viz. The Battalion of Guards
 ' my Lord *Barrymore's*, Lord *Donnegall's*
 ' and Lord *Mounjoye's*, together with a large
 ' Supply of Ammunition and Provisions
 ' which the Garrison wanted extreamly
 ' This Relief arriv'd in good Time, and
 ' prov'd so Successful, as not only to de-
 ' fend the Place, but to hold out a Sieg-
 ' that entirely ruin'd the Enemy's Infantry
 ' and prevented their being able to take the
 ' Field, the following Spring, in *Atentejo*
 ' Being inform'd of their Condition, and
 ' likewise that there was but a very small
 ' Garrison in *Badajox*, I endeavour'd to
 ' perswade the *Portuguese* to attack that
 ' Place, but cou'd not then prevail; how-
 ' ever, they took *Valencia de Alcantara* by
 ' Storm, and *Albuquerque* by Capitulation
 ' under the Command of the *Conde de*
 ' *Galveas*, and afterwards retir'd to Quar-
 ' ters of Refreshment, as is usual in the ex-
 ' cessive Heats of the Summer.

1705.

' During this Interval, I went to *Lisbon*
 ' to conferr with the Earl of *Peterborough*
 ' I found the King of *Spain* design'd to em-
 ' bark with him, and not doubting but the
 ' Earl was bound upon some important Ex-
 ' pedition, tho' I had no Orders to that
 ' Purpose, and had now only one Regiment
 ' of Horse, two of Dragoons, and five of
 ' Foot left under my Command in *Portugal*

I offer'd him whatever Part of these Troops he pleas'd to desire, The Earl accepted of my offer, and chose the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, and *Cunningham's*, taking likewise an order with him from Me to the Governour of *Gibraltar*, for such Regiments from thence as he should think fit to take on Board, leaving only a sufficient Garrison for the Defence of the Town; and accordingly his Lordship took from thence those four Regiments, which I had sent thither to the Relief of the Place.

After the King of *Spain* and my Lord *Peterborow* were sail'd, with great Difficulty I prevail'd upon the *Portuguese* to besiege *Badajox* in Autumn, but instead of taking the Field as we had agreed to do in the Beginning of *September*, it was the 2d of *October* before I could get them to invest the Place under the Command of the Marquis *Das Minas*. Our Cannon had already begun to play with Success, when an Accident happen'd in a Battery, which I went thither to repair, and being there to give the necessary Orders for that Purpose, I lost my Arm by a Cannon shot from the Town; but it is the general Opinion, that if the Disposition which I put in Writing, the very Morning the Misfortune happen'd to me, and propos'd to a Council of War, where the same was agreed to, had been duly executed, *Mareschall Thesse* could never have reliev'd the Place, which must necessarily have fallen into our Hands in a very few Days.

Not long after the Siege was rais'd. News came of the Surrender of *Barcelona* to King *Charles*, and about a Month after that Mareschall *Theſſe* had march'd with the beſt Part of the Forces, quarter'd on the Frontier of *Portugal*, in order to joyne the Duke of *Anjou*, and beſiege *Barcelona* again.

Upon this I reſolved to propoſe to the *Portugueſe* to march to *Madrid*, concluding, that either the Duke of *Anjou* would by this means, be oblig'd to quit the Siege of *Barcelona*, or elſe that we could meet with no Oppoſition in our Way. For this purpoſe I took a Journey to *Lisbon*, even while my Wound, upon the cutting off my Arm, was ſtill open, and had ſuch ſucceſs with the King of *Portugal* that his Troops took the Field, the following Spring, by the 26th of *March*, N. S. under the Command of the Marquis *D. Minas*, with intention to beſiege *Alcantara* and march that way to *Madrid*. Meantime the Duke of *Berwick*, who had been ſent to Command on the Frontier of *Portugal* in Mareschal *Theſſe*'s ſtead, had thrown ten Regiments of Foot into *Badajoz*, and march'd with ſeven more, and a Body of 4000 Horſe, towards *Alcantara*, in order to reinforce that Garriſon, by the addition of thoſe ſeven Regiments, which he had accordingly left there, and then came back to *Brocas* with his Cavalry, where we ſurpriz'd him, beat his Rear Guard, purſued him a conſiderable Way, and took poſſeſſion of the Caſtle of *Brocas* in which Place we left a Garriſon to con-

ver our Forragers, during the time that we should lie before *Alcantara*.

After this we continu'd our March to *Alcantara*, which surrendred to us in a very few Days; we took ten good Battalions Prisoners of War there, and found above Sixty Pieces of Cannon in the Place, with great Store of small Arms and Ammunition.

After the Surrender of *Alcantara*, we cross'd the *Tagus* there, and having taken in some Places of small Note upon our March, and forced a Pass at *Massagona*, where the Enemy had entrenched themselves, we advanced as far as the Bridge of *Almaras*.

But here the *Portuguese* resolv'd unanimously to return Home again, notwithstanding all the Arguments the Generals of the Allies could offer to the contrary, which happen'd very unfortunately; for had the Army march'd directly from thence to *Madrid*, in all probability we must have arriv'd there at the same time with the News of the Duke of *Anjou's* being return'd to *France*, the Dutchess must have been oblig'd to escape alone, and the Tribunals being still there, 'tis very likely the War would have been over.

Some of the *Portuguese* were willing to go back and besiege *Badajox*, which was intirely laying aside all Thoughts of *Madrid*, but others for attacking *Ciudad Rodrigo*, and by joyning with these, I engaged them, after the Taking of that Place, to go to *Madrid*. But the time which was lost on this Occasion had given the Duke
' of

' of *Anjou* an Opportunity of returning
 ' from *France* to *Madrid*, from whence he
 ' withdrew the Court, and all the Tribu-
 ' nals, before our Army cou'd reach that
 ' Place; so, upon our arrival there, we
 ' found *Madrid* an open Village; and the
 ' Troops having been extreamly weakned
 ' by so long a March, were not above
 ' 4000 Horse, and eight or ten Thousand
 ' Foot.

' The *Portuguese* Generals, and those of
 ' the Allies, thought it highly necessary
 ' the King of *Spain* should come to *Madrid*,
 ' as soon as possible, for, besides the Advan-
 ' tage his Presence might have been to his
 ' own Affairs, it was of the last Importance
 ' to us to be immediately joyn'd by the
 ' Forces with the King, and under the
 ' Earl of *Peterborow*'s Command, not being
 ' strong enough, without them, to attack
 ' the Duke of *Anjou*, who had already re-
 ' ceived some Succours from *France*, besides
 ' the 5500 Horse, and 8000 Foot, of which
 ' the Duke of *Berwick*'s Army consisted,
 ' after he had been joyn'd by the Conde
 ' *de las Torres*.

' Being perfectly inform'd of the Ene-
 ' my's Strength and Motions, and having
 ' great Reasons to believe, that if we were
 ' joyn'd in time by all the Forces with the
 ' King and the Earl of *Peterborow*, we might
 ' in this favourable Conjunction, drive the
 ' Duke of *Anjou* intirely out of *Spain*, make
 ' our selves absolute Masters of that King-
 ' dom, and put an End to an Expensive
 ' War: All the while we lay at *Madrid*
 ' and *Guadalaxara*, I dispatch'd every Day

' one

one or more Expresses, and the greatest part of them Officers, with Letters to the King of *Spain*, and to my Lord *Peterborow*, representing to them both the importance of our being joyn'd forthwith, and earnestly desiring that no time might be lost in improving so Critical a Juncture.

' As the next best Means to advise our Friends of our Arrival at *Madrid*, the first Gazette Day, after we got thither, I caus'd it to be Published in the *Gazette*, that we were there, and expected, in a very few Days, to be joyn'd by the King and the Earl of *Peterborow*, hoping that the natural Curiosity of the *Spaniards* wou'd give a Printed News-Paper a free Passage.

' But notwithstanding all the Diligence that was us'd in this Matter on our Part, near six Weeks were elaps'd at *Madrid* and *Guadalaxara* before we receiv'd any Advice that the King was upon his March to joyn us, and in the mean time the Duke of *Anjou's* Army was so much increased by daily Reinforcements from several Parts, that he was now become superiour in number to us, even after we were joyn'd by those Forces, which the King and my Lord *Peterborow* brought along with them.

' And I must say, that it is the general Opinion, and I do verily believe, as the *Portuguese* lost one fair Opportunity of putting an end to the War, by not Marching directly from the Bridge of *Almaras* to *Madrid*, so we lost another for want of being joyn'd in Time, by the
' Forces

‘ Forces under the Command of the King
‘ of *Spain* and the Earl of *Peterborow*.

‘ And whereas that Noble Lord is pleas’d
‘ to aver, That he never receiv’d any Ad-
‘ vice from Me, of my arrival at *Madrid*
‘ with the *Portuguese*; and as an Argument
‘ of my neglect of him on that subject, pro-
‘ duces an instance of one Officer that hap-
‘ pened to pass through his Quarters with
‘ Letters from Me to the King, and none
‘ for his Lordship, I am obliged to Observe,
‘ That I gave this Officer an Hundred
‘ Pistoles, and ordered him to go directly
‘ to the King of *Spain*, who then lay at
‘ *Sarragossa*, but he was accidentally forced
‘ to go out of his Way to avoid one of the
‘ Enemy’s Parties, which was the true oc-
‘ casion of his passing through the Earl of
‘ *Peterborow*’s Quarters at *Valencia*, contra-
‘ ry to his first Intention. But several o-
‘ ther Officers who were dispatch’d by me
‘ to the Earl, assured me they had the Ho-
‘ nour to deliver him those Letters which
‘ I writ his Lordship from *Madrid* and
‘ *Guadalaxara*; and even taking the Fac-
‘ to be as the Earl of *Peterborow* is pleas’d
‘ to state it himself, it’s plain his Lord-
‘ ship had at least some Verbal Informa-
‘ tions from that very Officer that pass’d
‘ thro’ his Lordships Quarters, and conse-
‘ quently could not be altogether Ignorant
‘ either of the Place where the *Portuguese*
‘ Army lay, or of the necessity of joyning
‘ them, without loss of Time.

‘ After the General had got King *Charles*
‘ Proclaim’d at *Madrid*, it was thought fit
‘ to advance to *Guadalaxara*, where we had

at last, Advice that the King was coming to joyn us, and at the same time were inform'd, That the Duke of *Anjou* was at *Guadalaxara*, to which Place We march'd to prevent the Enemy from intercepting the King. Upon our approach the Duke of *Anjou* repass'd the River, which little Advantage we contented our selves with; for it was not thought adviseable to follow, and attack him on the other side, being advantageously posted, and stronger than we.

We stay'd here two Days, and when we thought the King was out of Danger, we again retir'd to *Guadalaxara*, where we were joyn'd by his Majesty and my Lord *Peterborow*, with two Regiments of *Spanish* Dragoons, and part of *Peance's*, for his Lordship had left behind him, in several Places, 13 Battalions of *English* Foot, with the remainder of *Peance's*, and two other entire Regiments of Dragoons.

So soon as the Armies were joyn'd (having, upon my arrival at *Madrid*, sent Capt. *Montague* to give the Queen an Account of our March, and to desire Her Majesty's leave to retire) I waited upon my Lord *Peterborow*, offering him the Command of the *English*, and to receive his Orders till I should have the Queen's leave to go Home. But because the *Marquis das Minas* wou'd not do so too soon, my Lord *Peterborow* chose not to stay with the Army, and within a few Days after went away.

The King resolv'd, by Advice of the General Officers, to go to *Chillon*, where

'all Things necessary for the Army were
 'found in great Plenty: But the Season
 'being far advanc'd, a Council was held
 'about taking Winter Quarters, where it
 'was agreed to be by no means safe to can-
 'ton on that side the *Tagus*, for fear of lo-
 'sing all Communication with the Sea; be-
 'sides, the Country was so open, the Troops
 'could not be divided without Danger.

'For these Reasons, after having stay'd
 'at *Chincon* above three Weeks, tho' the
 'Army had Forrage and Provisions for as
 'many more, it was agreed, forthwith to
 'cross the *Tagus*, lest the approaching Rains
 'shou'd render the Fords impracticable:
 'nor was there a possibility of taking Win-
 'ter Quarters so commodiously as in the
 'Kingdom of *Valencia*, where the Scituation
 'of the Country rendred us secure against
 'any Attempts from a superior Army.

'This Resolution was put in Practice
 'and we made our Retreat in good Order
 'notwithstanding all the Interruption the
 'Enemy were able to give us, and we
 'oblig'd at *Tniesta* to cross the River in
 'sight of all their Cavalry.

'Whilst the Army was in Quarters, my
 'Lord *Peterborow* came back from *Italy*.
 'And whereas it has been suggested that
 'his Lordship did then demand from me
 '5000 Men for some Expedition on the
 'side of *Catalonia*, which were refus'd:
 'must declare I don't remember that the
 'Earl ever apply'd himself to me in parti-
 'cular upon that subject; if he had, the
 'Answer must naturally have been, that
 'Matter depended not upon me to grant

or refuse, but upon the King of *Spain*, under whose Command I was.
 But I do remember the Earl propos'd this at some General Council, or Council of War, held in the King's Presence, about the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, and I joyn'd with those that were of Opinion, that it was by no means convenient to divide the Troops, as may appear by a Copy of that Opinion sign'd by my Lord *Trawley*, and by me, bearing date the 15th day of *January*, 1704. But I must beg leave to Observe, That this was not the Decisive Council for the Operations of the Campaign, for many subsequent Councils were held in the King's Presence, more important than this, and tho' in them there might have been some Variety of Opinions as to the Manner, yet almost all the Generals and Ministers that assisted at those Councils, agreed perfectly in the Substance, which was, that we should joyn our Troops and march to *Madrid*. Some, indeed, were for passing thro' the Plains of the *Mancha*, and crossing the *Tagus*, but this Opinion was overruled, because of the hazard in passing the River if the Enemy Oppos'd us, and of the scarcity of Provisions in the *Mancha*, which had been exhausted by the Enemies Winter Quarters; for which Reasons, it was, after many Debates, agreed, That we should take the Way of *Valencia* and *Oragon*, passing the *Tagus* at its Head, to avoid all Opposition. But lest the Kingdom of *Valencia* might, by this means, be in any ways exposed, it was likewise Re-

' solved, before we should begin our March
 ' to destroy all the Enemies Magazines
 ' Provisions, and Forrage in the Country
 ' bordering upon the Frontier of *Valencia*
 ' to prevent them from making Incursions
 ' and I do take upon me to aver, That
 ' nothing was ever transacted, during the
 ' time I had the Honour to Command the
 ' Queen's Troops, contrary to the positive
 ' Resolution of any General Council, or
 ' Council of War, unless that Resolution
 ' was afterwards repealed by some sub-
 ' sequent Council.
 ' So sensible was every one of our being
 ' already too Weak, it was Resolv'd to
 ' hire my Lord *Rivers* (who was lately
 ' arriv'd at *Lisbon*) would joyn us with
 ' Troops, that came under his Command
 ' from *England*, which his Lordship did
 ' not long after.
 ' For the better Execution of what had
 ' been resolv'd for our March thro' *Valencia*
 ' and *Aragon*, proper Commissaries and
 ' Officers were dispatch'd to provide Bread
 ' and Forrage sufficient for the Troops,
 ' all Places where it was design'd the Ar-
 ' mies should pass. I went with the Mar-
 ' quis *Das Minas* to the Frontiers, toward
 ' the latter end of *March*, and we took
 ' Field the beginning of *April*. We rais'd
 ' part of the Country bordering upon the
 ' Frontiers of *Valencia*, before the Enemy
 ' could joyn their Troops, particularly
 ' *Tecela*, where they had their largest Ma-
 ' gazines, and judging it necessary to take
 ' in the Castle of *Villema*, to prevent the
 ' Army from being Masters of one of

most considerable Inletts into the Kingdom of *Valencia*, sat down before that Place, but it prov'd stronger than was expected, and after we had spent some Days there, we had notice the Enemy had assembled their Troops at *Almanza*.

' Upon this Advice a Council of War was held, where it was unanimously resolv'd to fight the Enemy, which we were the rather induc'd to, because it was judg'd impossible to subsist upon the *Defensive* in the Kingdom of *Valencia*; for the Country had already been so much exhausted by our Winter-Quarters, there was not two Days Provision to be found for the Army, and we could not have been able to have subsisted there so long as we did, but for the Supply we found in the Enemies Magazines at *Xecle*. Nor did we think it proper to pursue the once intended March thro' that Kingdom, and *Aragon*, lest Provisions should be wanting, leaving the Enemy so near, and in a Condition to follow us; for tho' Commissaries had been employ'd, there was Reason to apprehend the Towns we were to pass thro', would shut the Gates against us, whilst we were closely follow'd by the Enemy, and persecuted by the Peasants of the Country, who grown desperately by seeing themselves abandon'd, would naturally be up in Arms in the Mountains. Besides, we had certain Advice that there was already a Body of French Troops, consisting of 8000 Men, in *Spain*, and upon their March to reinforce the Enemy. Thus as the Army

must

' must inevitably have perished without
 ' Fighting, 'twas thought reasonable to run
 ' the Hazard of a Battle, wherein we had
 ' an equal Chance to come off Victors,
 ' which was accordingly done two Days
 ' after, on the 25th of April, 1707, N. S.
 ' but with ill Success.

' The Cavalry of the Allies, with some
 ' small Part of the Foot that had escaped
 ' the ill Fate of the Day, joyn'd again at
 ' *Alcira*, from whence they retired to *Tor-*
 ' *tofa*, and finding the Enemy had cross'd
 ' the *Ebro*, endeavour'd by Opposing their
 ' Passage over the *Cinca*, to amuse them till
 ' the latter End of the Campaign. Mean
 ' Time, with great Expedition, I gathered
 ' the broken Remains of the Foot, out of
 ' which I form'd 5 Battalions, and rais'd
 ' four more of *Catalans*, with which we
 ' made a Stand against a Victorious Ene-
 ' my, and preserved the Principality of
 ' *Catalonia* entire, excepting *Lerida*. After
 ' the taking of which Place the Enemy
 ' thought fit to retire to Winter Quarters,
 ' and we did the same.

' In February following, the Marquis *das*
 ' *Minas*, with most of the Portuguese Gene-
 ' rals, embark'd for *Lisbon*, and having the
 ' Queen's Leave to do so too, I visited the
 ' several Quarters where the Troops in
 ' Her Majesty's Pay were lodg'd; and
 ' having left the necessary Orders with
 ' Majors, Generals, *Carpenter* and *Wills*
 ' for their Government in my Absence,
 ' took the same Opportunity of going
 ' thither.

' Upon my Arrival in Portugal, I found
 ' the

the Queen's Orders there to take upon me
the Characters of Ambassador Extraordi-
nary, Plenipotentiary, and General of
Her Forces, which Charges I accepted in
Obedience to Her Majesty, tho' I had
nothing so much at Heart, as the Pleasure
of returning to that Retirement, from
whence, only the Queen's positive Com-
mands could have drawn me,

GALWAY.

After the Reading of this Paper, the
Earl of R——er mov'd, That the Lord *E. R——r.*
Galway should be ask'd, whether he had any
thing to add to it? Whereupon the Earl
G——n said, *E. G——n.* That the Earl of Peter-
borow's Narrative ought to be read before hand
his Presence. The Earl of Galway and
the Lord Tyrawley being call'd in, the Clerk
read the five Questions that were put the
Friday before to the Earl of Peterborow,
with his Lordship's Answers, seperately.

First QUESTION.

That the Earl of Peterborow be desired to
acquaint the Committee how he was supported
with Men and Money, during the Time he Com-
manded in Spain, and what Applications he
made for either, and to whom? *1st. Question.*

ANSWER.

To the first Question he was pleas'd to
answer, ' That the Management of the *Answer.*
War in Spain, when under the Conduct
of other Generals, was not only sup-
ported by great Numbers of Men, and
' vast

' vast Sums of Money, but also with noto-
 ' rious Falshoods, publish'd in their Fa-
 ' vour to excuse their repeated Disgraces:
 ' Whereas his Lordship was not supported
 ' as the Service required, with either Men
 ' or Money; but his Conduct traduced
 ' notwithstanding his constant Successes,
 ' by Multitudes of Representations and
 ' Suggestions to his Prejudice, all of them
 ' detected to be false, before your Lord-
 ' ships on the Evidence lying before the
 ' House, or in his Hands to prove them so
 ' whenever his Lordship should be allowed
 ' the Opportunity.

' That he had no Re-inforcements of
 ' Men till three or four Days before the
 ' French rais'd the Siege of *Barcelona*: That
 ' Mr. Stanhope, who came with those Forces
 ' in his Letter represents them, as far short
 ' in his Opinion, of what the Occasion re-
 ' quired: And that he received no Money
 ' from *England*, till his Coming back to
 ' *Valencia* after that Siege, and that the
 ' little Summ was out of his Lordship's
 ' Power to make use of; the Pay-Master
 ' for above a Month, disputing to issue it
 ' by his Lordship's Orders, as appears by
 ' Proofs upon Oath in this House.

' That the Troops he brought there did
 ' not amount to 5000, tho' publish'd in the
 ' *English Gazette* to amount to 25000.

' That no one Regiment was provided
 ' with the least Equipage; no Mule, no
 ' Horse; no Carriage for the Troops
 ' nor any Beast of Draught for the Ar-
 ' tillery, no Magazines for Provisions for
 ' a March: His Lordship never having

' receiv

receiv'd any Money from *England* till that Time, having taken and relieved *Barcelona*, drove 7000 Men with 3000 out of *Valencia*, and 25000 Men out of *Spain*, with the inconsiderable Forces he had, before he receiv'd one Penny from *England*. His Lordship said further, He never had any Establishment order'd, nor allow'd for Baggage-Money, Forrage-Money, or the Train of Artillery, till just about the time, when the Command of the Forces was put into other Hands. His Lordship was pleas'd to say, he was forced to shift as well as he could, with what Money he had of his own, and could pick up and down the World, and was rewarded for his Pains and Services, with having his Bills protested, which he drew from *Genoa*, for Moneys put on Board Her Majesty's Ships; for which Her Captains were accountable to the Pay-Master, and put out of the Earl's Power. That the Troops receiv'd the full Summ without any Discount, tho' this was made use of by a *Secret of State*, as one Motive for recalling his Lordship, That he had drawn the Bills at 25 per Cent. Discount. The Earl farther took Notice, That tho' he wanted Money, and all Necessaries whatsoever, it was objected to him, that he did not immediately put the Troops in such a Condition into the Field, which was utterly impossible, for the aforesaid Reasons; and his Lordship affirm'd, that a Merchant had stopp'd, and yet detain'd 1400 l. of his Lordship's Money in his Hands, for the Damimages

O

he

‘ he pretended to have receiv’d by the Pro-
 ‘ testing the Bills which the Earl of Peter-
 ‘ borow had drawn in his Favour.

‘ His Lordship farther observ’d, That
 ‘ some Lords had seem’d unsatisfi’d upon
 ‘ this Head, tho’, notwithstanding all those
 ‘ Difficulties, it appear’d by the Oaths of
 ‘ all the Officers examin’d in the House
 ‘ that the Troops sent to the Siege of *Reque-
 ‘ na* went without Baggage; which Place
 ‘ was to be taken to make the Entrance into
 ‘ *Castile* possible, and that all the Regiment
 ‘ begun their March, Regiment by Regi-
 ‘ ment, the Moment they had their Mule
 ‘ deliver’d to them for their Equipage. His
 ‘ Lordship concluded this Head, with ob-
 ‘ serving what untrue Representations were
 ‘ made in Favour of others, when, to ex-
 ‘ cuse the fatal Battle of *Almanza*, a King
 ‘ was to be us’d at that Rate, as to have
 ‘ it, in an Account printed by Authority
 ‘ declared, That he took Numbers amount-
 ‘ ing to 4 or 5000 Men, from a Battle
 ‘ be fought for his Crown, the very Regi-
 ‘ ments of Horse and Foot mention’d by
 ‘ Name, whereas it is notoriously known
 ‘ the whole World, that he took only about
 ‘ 200 miserable *Spanish* Dragoons; and that
 ‘ of the Regiments mention’d to be taken
 ‘ away from the *English* General in *Valencia*
 ‘ some of them were never in Being, others
 ‘ were Regiments of Trained-Bands
 ‘ *Barcelona*, and none of them within 20
 ‘ Miles of the Place.

Second QUESTION.

2d. Question.

That the Earl of Peterborow may acquit

the House of what he knows of the Earl of Galway's Proceedings, during his Stay with the Army at Madrid, his March to Guadalaxara, and his Retreat to Valencia, and if he knows any Thing of the Opposition made by the King of Spain, the Count De Noyelles, and the Spanish Ministers and Generals to those Measures.

A N S W E R.

To the second Question the Earl was pleas'd to answer, *Answer.* 'That from the Time the Earl of Galway came first into Spain as far as Almaras, and thence return'd back into Portugal, the Earl of Peterborow had no Advices from the Earl of Galway, no Account of the Motives of that Retreat, or any Hopes given him of the Return of the Portuguese into Spain. That after the raising the Siege of Barcelona, and the Retreat of the French Army out of Catalonia, the E. of Peterborow receiv'd no Letter, or Message, from the Earl of Galway, after his second Entrance into Spain, nor had the least Notice of his Scituation, Circumstances, or Designs, till he saw his Troops retreating from the Enemy to take the strong Camp of Guadalaxara; tho' the Marches of the King from Arragon, and those of the Earl of Peterborow from Valencia, were well known in the Portugal Camp. That two several Officers, sent by my Lord Galway, came to Valencia, and brought no Letters to the Earl of Peterborow, one of them demanding Money for the Pursuit of his Journey. 'That as to the Persons who advis'd

' the King to go by *Arragon*, and not by
 ' *Valencia*, he knows no farther, (being at
 ' that Time absent from his Majesty) but
 ' that having ever extreamly oppos'd it
 ' and having writ to the Secretary of State
 ' at his first coming to *Valencia* against it
 ' he receiv'd an Answer to this Purpose
 ' That he hoped the Earl *Peterborow* would
 ' bear the Mortification and Disappoint-
 ' ment with Patience, since the King was
 ' so resolved; and a Messenger, by the ap-
 ' pointed Token, known to be sent by me
 ' Lord *Galway*, had given Notice, that the
 ' said Earl expected the King by the Way
 ' of *Arragon*, and had given to understand
 ' how every Thing was prepar'd for his
 ' Reception that Way.

Third QUESTION.

3d. Question. *That the Earl of Peterborow acquaint*
the House what Advices his Lordship receives
from the Earl of Galway at Madrid, in Or-
der to concert any Publick Measures, and what
his Lordship knows of the Reasons that inclin-
ed the King of Spain to go by Arragon in-
stead of Madrid, and not by Valencia?

A N S W E R.

Answer. To the third Question the Earl is pleas-
 ed to answer, ' That the Earl of *Galway*
 ' continu'd about 40 Days at *Madrid*, with-
 ' out making any Endeavours to augment
 ' his Troops, or provide any Maga-
 ' zines for the Subsistence of his Army
 ' That meeting the Enemy unexpectedly
 ' and retreating to the Camp of *Gua-*
 ' *laxara*, the Troops were without Provi-
 sion

' sions, and in the greatest Disorder ; That
 ' the Measures taken in that Retreat, where
 ' 500 Men were lost without a Blow, and
 ' their whole Cavalry ruin'd, were all po-
 ' sitively against the King's Opinion, and
 ' that of all Officers and Ministers ; That
 ' the Earl of *Peterborow* had the Accounts
 ' he gives, from the King of *Spain's* own
 ' Mouth, and several of his Generals ; and
 ' it will particularly appear by Letters
 ' from Count *Noyelles* Velt-Mareschal of the
 ' Emperor, and General to the King of
 ' *Spain*, and from Mr. *Stanhope*, which Let-
 ' ters the Earl is ready to produce ; and
 ' that it is notorious to the whole World,
 ' that if the Earl of *Galway* had pursued
 ' the Enemy, ten Days longer, towards the
 ' *Ebro*, all the Horse under the Mareschal of
 ' *Berwick* had deserted to King *Charles*, and
 ' the *French* could never have return'd to
 ' *Spain*.

Fourth QUESTION.

If his Lordship please to give an Account of Fourth
 the Councils of War in Valencia about the Question:
 15th of January, 1707, upon Notice of the
 Earl Rivers Sailing into the Streights, and
 upon the Projects of that Campaign, and what
 Numbers the King took from the Army, and
 an Account of his Manifesto upon so doing.

A N S W E R.

To the fourth Question the Earl is plea- *Answer.*
 sed to answer, ' That several Councils of
 ' War were held in the Month of *January*
 ' at *Valencia*, (about the Time that the In-
 ' telligence was brought that the Forces,
 ' under

' under the Earl *Rivers*, were entred into the
 ' Mediterranean) in order to adjust the Mea-
 ' sures for the ensuing Campaign; That
 ' the Matters therein debated, were prin-
 ' cipally, whether the Army should march
 ' towards *Madrid*, and seek the Enemy?
 ' In the Debates the Earl of *Peterborow* posi-
 ' tively assures, That the Earl of *Galway*,
 ' Mr. *Stanhope*, and Lord *Tyravley*, sup-
 ' ported those Measures, with the *Portu-*
 ' *guese* General; and that the King, the
 ' Count *de Noyelles*, the *Spanish* Generals
 ' and Ministers, with himself, argu'd
 ' strongly against those Measures, as high-
 ' ly dangerous, and impracticable, and this
 ' in repeated Councils of War; till, at last,
 ' the Earl of *Peterborow*, solicited by the
 ' King of *Spain* to renew the Debate, desir'd
 ' the King, that all call'd to the Council
 ' should bring their Opinions in Writing,
 ' that every Body's Opinion, and Reasons
 ' for that Opinion, might appear and be
 ' known to the World; which, according to
 ' the King's Commands, were put in Writing,
 ' and deliver'd at the Council. That the said
 ' Earl sent his Opinion Home, and gave
 ' the Lord Treasurer an Account of the
 ' controverted Points, in that Council of
 ' War, by Letters about that Time, and af-
 ' ter the Battle of *Almanza* from *Genoa*,
 ' which Letters, attested upon Oath to be
 ' true Copies, he is ready to produce.

' That the King's Opinion, and that of all
 ' his Generals and Ministers, in Concurrence
 ' with the Earl of *Peterborow*, was over-rul'd
 ' by a Minister of Her Majesty, assuring

that

‘ that Her Majesty had given him Orders
 ‘ to declare in Her Name, that Her posi-
 ‘ tive Orders were, That they should seek
 ‘ the Enemy, march to *Madrid*, and not di-
 ‘ vide the Forces upon any Occasion what-
 ‘ soever.

‘ That in a subsequent Council of War,
 ‘ the best Measures were concerted for the
 ‘ putting this in Execution, against which
 ‘ the King, and so many Generals, and Fo-
 ‘ reign Ministers had declar’d ; and that
 ‘ it was unanimously agreed, the Army
 ‘ shou’d march by the Head of the *Tagus*
 ‘ into *Aragon*, to avoid the Enemy’s Horse
 ‘ in the Plains, and not have that River to
 ‘ pass before the Enemy.

‘ That notwithstanding this the Earl of
 ‘ *Galway* brought the Army into the Plains
 ‘ of *Valencia*, the direct contrary Route to
 ‘ that of *Aragon*, and into all those Dan-
 ‘ gers, which he was to avoid, by march-
 ‘ ing by the Head of the *Tagus*.

‘ That, by Letters from my Lord *Sun-
 ‘ derland* to Mr. *Stanhope* and Lord *Galway*,
 ‘ before the House, it appears that these
 ‘ Lords and Persons differ’d in Opinion
 ‘ from the rest. The subject Matter of their
 ‘ Opinion being inserted, and it being ta-
 ‘ ken Notice of in such Letters, that these
 ‘ Opinions in Writing were receiv’d, and
 ‘ agreeable to the Ld. *Treasurer*’s Thoughts,
 ‘ and Mr. *Stanhope* thank’d and approv’d
 ‘ for what he had offer’d in the Queen’s
 ‘ Name.

‘ That the Earl of *Peterborow* was the
 ‘ more of that Opinion, because the Duke
 ‘ of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene* had declar’d
 ‘ their

' their Sentiments for a *Defensive War* at
 ' that time in *Spain*, and had communica-
 ' ted their Thoughts to *Charles* the Third,
 ' upon that subject, to the certain Know-
 ' ledge of the Earl of *Peterborow*, as he can
 ' make appear by Authentick Papers from
 ' the King of *Spain*.

' That the Earl sent a Project to the
 ' Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*, in con-
 ' cert with himself to the Queen, which
 ' Her Majesty had Herself requir'd, in
 ' which the said Sentiments might appear,
 ' if the Earl had the Queen's leave to pro-
 ' duce it.

' That he went into *Italy* by the Queen's
 ' Commands and Sollicitations, with Powers
 ' and Authorities to Negotiate and Treat
 ' with the Duke of *Savoy*, tho' it is true he
 ' was found Fault with for so doing, as if
 ' he had not the Queen's Orders (which yet
 ' he is ready to produce) and was recall'd
 ' upon that Pretence; that those Orders
 ' were communicated to the King of *Spain*,
 ' Lord *Galway*, Mr. *Stanhope*, the Generals,
 ' and Ministers of the Army, then at *Gua-*
 ' *dalaxara*, and he was by them unanimouf-
 ' ly Solicited to go for *Italy*, in pursuance
 ' of those Orders, and this agreed to in a
 ' Council of War.

' That an Objection rais'd, that he went
 ' alone when order'd to go with Troops, is
 ' of no weight, since while he was prepa-
 ' ring to execute those Orders according to
 ' that Letter, a strong Squadron of the
 ' Ships were commanded away to the *West-*
 ' *Indies*, under Admirals appointed from
 ' *England*, and the particular Ships men-

tion'd

tion'd for that Service. That those Orders were founded upon the Supposition that *Madrid*, and all *Spain*, were in the Hands of *King Charles*, that notwithstanding the total Alteration of Affairs, it was not in the Power of the Earl of *Peterborow* to prevent this fatal Separation of the Fleet; tho' he propos'd and solicited the other Admirals to joyn with him in setting aside Orders so prejudicial to the Publick, but could not prevail, when yet they allow'd it made the Fleet useless for that Year, where they were, and that the Squadron under their precise and positive Orders, could be of no Service in the *West-Indies*, not even to go out off there, to pursue the Gallions, had they had Intelligence of them.

That the King of *Spain*, Count *Noyelles*, Mr. *Stanhope*, and *Zinzerling*, by the King's Orders; solicited the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Return into *Spain*, and was order'd by his Catholick Majesty to sollicite, in the most pressing Manner, that the Earl of *Galway* might be recall'd; and the *Portuguese* Troops removed; That accordingly when he had sent the Project upon *Thoulon*, and against *France*, to the Secretary of State, he return'd, and assisted at the several Councils, which are now enquired into, and of which he has given a full and true Account; and that he was the more pressing and endeavouring to prevent the rash Measures which brought on the Battle of *Almanza*, because the *Defensive* in *Spain*, was agreed on by the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene*, in order to

' the Design projected against *Tboulon*
 ' Which Design against *Tboulon* was whole-
 ' ly alter'd, and made so impracticable
 ' that the Duke of *Savoy*, in the most pub-
 ' lick and solemn Manner, declar'd his
 ' Unwillingness to engage in it.

' That then, in those Councils, when
 ' the Earl *Rivers* was arriv'd, and lande
 ' at *Alicant*, farther Debates arose what
 ' Advices should be given him, and what
 ' propos'd to him, to execute with his
 ' Troops? The Project approv'd, and
 ' offer'd by my Lord *Galway*, and Mr. *Stan-*
 ' *hope*, was, (to the best of his Remembrance)
 ' That the Troops should advance to some
 ' little Town near the Enemy, with Assis-
 ' tance given my Lord *Rivers*, that in
 ' some few Days, he should be sustaine
 ' with a considerable Body of Horse, and
 ' some Foot: That in the Particular he
 ' refers himself to the Earl *Rivers*, not ha-
 ' ving so perfect Remembrance of it, as the
 ' rest, but that he perfectly remembers
 ' that he oppos'd with the utmost Warmth
 ' that any such Proposition shou'd be made
 ' to the Earl *Rivers*, it being certain (how-
 ' ever dangerous and improper it was
 ' that such Measures shou'd be pursu'd
 ' that Earl, being wholly ignorant of the
 ' Situation of Affairs, would not object
 ' against marching towards the Enemy.
 ' He perfectly remembers, that at these
 ' Councils there was no Account given
 ' that could be depended upon, of the En-
 ' mies Forces, who, at that Time, were
 ' known to have a Body of near ten Thou-
 ' sand Horse, and might soon be drawn
 ' together

together from their Quarters; he knew that those Troops could do no Service, but must remain fatigu'd and expos'd, and without the Forces promised in a few Days to support them, which he was certain could not joyn them in a Month, and thought himself obliged to give my Lord Rivers, and Brigadier Gorges this Account, That the Earl Rivers might take the utmost Cautions, and be upon his Guard.

That according to the Account he gave, the Earl Rivers Forces were fatigu'd and expos'd for near a Month without any Re-inforcement from the Earl of Galway, and at last Orders sent to make a Retreat, which could not be executed without great Hazard to the Troops.

That upon the Earl Rivers's Arrival at Valencia, after such Usage to himself and Her Majesty's Troops, the Earl of Peterborow met him just going to the King, and told him *why he was so positive in the Information given him, that he shou'd not be joyn'd by any Troops in a Month's Time.* Which was because he knew that the new Commissaries they had chosen for furnishing Bread and other Provisions for the Troops, at a higher Rate than they were furnished before, were not engaged by their Contract to deliver the Necessaries for the Troops which were to joyn the Earl Rivers, till a Month after the Time, they were promised it, and the Earl of Peterborow then desired the Earl Rivers to ask the King, *Whether this Mat-*

ter of Fact were not true? Who, as he believes, might tell him the same Thing.

Fifth QUESTION.

5th Question.

What the Motives were of the King Spain's leaving the Army when it was sol'd to march towards Madrid, and towards the Enemy; and whether there were any Orders pretended from England for those Measures?

A N S W E R.

Answer.

To the fifth Question the Earl pleas'd to Answer, That the King Spain, when the Troops were marching into Murcia, towards the Enemy, assembled a Council to no other purpose, but to send, by the Hands of his Secretary of State, a Protest, with his Reasons why he would not march with the Army, but to protect his Subjects in Catalonia; Contents of which Protest, the Earl very well remembers, having had a Copy of it, by the King's Order. That he has Instruments under the King's Hand and Seal, to shew how he was Over-ruled, and Contradicted in the Matters he thought fit to propose for the Publick Service.

F. A——n.

After the Reading of the Earl of Petetborow's Recapitulation, the Earl of A—— Chairman of the Committee, ask'd Lord Gatway, Whether he had any Thing add to his Paper? To which his Lordship answer'd, That his Memory suggested him nothing more at that Time, but that if the House were pleas'd to allow him a Copy of the Earl of Petetborow's Paper, might make some Remarks upon it: Which was granted.

The Chairman of the Committee ask'd, afterwards, the Lord Tyrawley, whether he was willing to communicate to the Lords, what he knew concerning the Council of War held in *Valencia* the 15th of *January* 1707. N. 8. To which he answer'd, 'That the Reason why he was shy of Speaking the *Friday* before, was, because he thought himself accus'd; and as his Doubt still continu'd, and no Body is obliged to accuse himself, he desired to know, whether he was accus'd or no? And if he was, he desired a Copy of the Accusation, that he might put in his Answer.

The Lord Tyrawley's Examination.

Hereupon the Duke of A——e said, D. A——e. That the Lord Tyrawley's Question was improper; That he was there in order to be examin'd by the Lords; and that he ought to answer to such Questions as should be put to him by the Chairman. The Lord Tyrawley insisting, that if he were accus'd, he ought to make his Defence according to the Forms of Courts of Judicature, the Lord Peterborow said, That he accus'd no Body; That the Lord Tyrawley was a Gallant Man, but that, as it commonly happens, he might have been sway'd by the Opinion of his Superiours; whereupon the Chairman told him, *he was not accus'd.* Notwithstanding this, the Lord H——x Ld. H——x. said, That the Lord Tyrawley's Question was not altogether ill-grounded. That any Thing that tends to a Censure, may be look'd upon as an Accusation; and that the House of Peers being the supream Court of Judicature, they ought to observe the Forms of Justice, as well as inferiour Courts. A Debate being like to ensue thereupon,

E. Peterborow.

- D. B—m. thereupon, the Duke of B—m moved,
That the Persons at the Bar might with-
draw; which they did; and then his
Grace complain'd of the Earl of A—n's
Saying to the Lord *Tyrawley*, he was not
accused. The Lord H—x said, ' They
' were enter'd upon a large Field; That
' this Business had taken up much of their
' Time three Years before to little Pur-
' pose; That the Council in *Valencia* was
' a Point of no Weight or Consideration;
' but that if it was made to be the Cause of
' ill Measures, the Lord *Tyrawley* was in-
' volv'd in the same Accusation with the
' Lord *Galway*. Hereupon the Earl of
- E. A—n. A—n justify'd what he said, viz, That
the Lord *Tyrawley* was not accus'd; Urg-
ing, it was impossible he should, because
the House of Peers only judges, but never
accuses: After which, the Duke of A—e,
in Answer to the Lord H—x, said,
That *Three Years before, they enquir'd how*
Spain had been got, but now they enquir'd how
it came to be lost; and that they were only
Enquiring and not *Accusing*. To this the
- D. M—gh. Duke of M—gh reply'd, That he could
not perceive the Tendency of such an Enquiry;
but if they design'd to censure Persons who had
acted to the Best of their Understandings, they
would have no Body to serve them; and that
it appear'd by General Stanhope's Letter to
Mr. Secretary Hedges, that the Council held
in *Valencia*, was unanimous in four Points,
and did not debate the Fifth, which they left to
be determin'd by the subsequent Councils of
War. Hereupon the Earl of P—w
- E. P—w. desired that Mr. Stanhope's Letter might

be read, which was done accordingly. It bore Date the same Day the Council was held; and the most remarkable Passage in it, is, ' That he, the Lord *Galway*, and the Lord *Tyrawley*, had given their Opinions for an *Offensive War*, and that King *Charles's* Ministers and the Earl of *Peterborow* being of another Opinion, he had protested against it, in Her Majesty's Name; saying, That the Queen did not spend such vast Sums, and send such Numbers of Forces, to Garrison Towns, but make *K. Charles* Master of the *Spanish* Monarchy; But as he knew he had committed a Fault in Offering to protest in Her Majesty's Name, against the Opinion of a Person of so Superiour a Character, as the Earl of *Peterborow's*, he most humbly begg'd her Majesty's Pardon.

Part of General Stanhope's Letter to Mr. Secretary Hedges.

After the Reading of this Letter, the Lord *N—* and *G—* said, *That the Lords Galway and Tyrawley having been possess'd with an Opinion that they were accus'd, they ought to be let know they were not.* The Lord *C—r* added, *That They ought to declare clearly and plainly, whether this was an Accusation or no; That the Reputation of Men of Honour was their Liberty and Property; that, consequently, if this Enquiry tended to censure the Reputation of the Lords Galway and Tyrawley, by what Name soever it might be call'd, it was an ACCUSATION; and they might ask to have it in Writing, and ought to be allow'd time to make good their Answers; adding, He did not speak so much in Favour of those two Gentlemen, as for the Honour of that Illustrious Assembly.*

L. N— & G—

Ld. C—r.

To

- D. F—m. To this the Duke of B—m reply'd,
 ' That the Lord *Tyrawley's* Question was im-
 ' proper: That if all who are summon'd
 ' to the Bar of the House, in order to be exa-
 ' min'd, should ask the same Question, they
 ' could never proceed in any Enquiry; or
 ' come to the Knowledge of any thing;
 ' that the Lord *Tyrawley* was as cautious
 ' and reserv'd, as if he knew he was re-
 ' ally accus'd. That the *Friday* before, he
 ' remember'd nothing; and now he wanted
 ' to know, whether he was accus'd or
 ' no? That the Lord *Galway* had acted
 ' fairly, like a Man of Honour: That the
 ' Lord *Tyrawley* ought to do the same; but
 ' if he refused, they could not force him to
 ' it: That the Reading of Letters was irre-
 ' gular before they had examin'd him; and
 ' that the Chairman ought to ask him pe-
 ' remptorily, whether he would tell the
 ' Lords what he knew about the Council
 ' held in *Valencia*. Hereupon the Duke of
- D. M—gb. M—gb mov'd, ' That the Lords *Galway*
 ' and *Tyrawley* might be told, That they were
 ' not accus'd, and that the Council in *Valen-*
 ' *cia* was only to give Light about the sub-
 ' sequent Operations of the Campaign: To
- E. R—r. which the Earl of R—r, answer'd, ' That tho'
 ' it had been alledg'd, That Reputation was as
 ' dear to them as *Liberty* and *Property*; yet
 ' the Lords ought not to tie their Hands, by
 ' telling them whether they were accus'd
 ' or no: And therefore moved, That the
 ' Chairman should ask the Lord *Tyrawley* to
 ' answer if he pleas'd. The Lord P—w
 ' said, No Man can be accus'd for giving his
 ' Opinion in a Council of War: After which
 ' the
- E. P—w.

the Lords *Galway* and *Tyrawley* being call'd in again, the Earl of *A——n* told the latter, *E. A——n.* That the Lords desired to be inform'd of what he knew about the Council of War held in *Valencia*. Thereupon the Lord *Tyrawley* said, *That being apprehensive he might be accus'd, he thought he ought to be upon his Guard; but as he hoped that Illustrious Assembly would not take advantage of any thing he might say, he would frankly acquaint them with all he knew about that Council of War: That 'tis a hard Matter to charge one's Memory with Things so far distant; but that he remembred, in general, that several Schemes were proposed for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign: That an Offensive War was resolved upon by a Majority of Voices: That, besides the Lord Galway, Mr. Stanhope, and himself, all the Portuguese, viz. the Marquis das Minas, Count d' Oropesa, the Conde de Corsana, and the Portuguese Ambassador, were of that Opinion, That the Operations of the Campaign were left to the Determination of subsequent Councils: That, as to the Battle of Almanza, it was unanimously resolved upon, not one General opposing it; and that Monsieur Freilheim, who commanded the Dutch, and was very jealous of any thing that regarded the Service of his Masters, did not speak one Word against it.* Lord Tyrawley.

The Earl of *N——m* having interrupted the Lord *Tyrawley*, telling him, He was not examin'd about the Battle of Almanza: The Duke of *B——m* said, No Lord ought to speak to the Lord *Tyrawley*, but the Chairman: And the Lord *H——x* added, That what he had said was very proper, the Battle of Almanza being a Consequence of the Council

- cil of War held at Valencia.* On the other hand, the Earl of P——w saying, *That what the Lord Tyrawley had said was to no purpose:*
- E. r——n. The D. of M——gh reply'd, *He had answer'd fully to the Question that was put to him.*
- D. M——gh. The Earl of G——n having desired, that the Lord Tyrawley might go on, he was call'd in again; and the Chairman telling him he might proceed, he answer'd, *He had no more to say.* However, the Lord C——r desiring he should be ask'd, *Whether the March to Madrid was agreed in that Council of War?*
- E. G——n. And the Earl of P——t, *Whether, in the same Council, an Offensive War was resolv'd upon?* The Chairman put those two Questions to my Lord Tyrawley, who answer'd as before, *That it was resolv'd to march to Madrid, but that the further Operations of the Campaign were reserv'd to the Determination of subsequent Councils, after they had beaten the Enemy.*
- E. F——t. The Earl of P——w desiring to know by whom those Resolutions were taken, the Lord Tyrawley answer'd, *By the Majority of several Councils of War; which were held twice a Week; and that, as far as he could remember, the King did not declare his Opinion.*
- F. P——w. The Earl of P——w having afterwards desired leave to ask the Earl of Galway a Question, about his Negotiations in Italy:
- Ld. C——r. The Lord P——t said, *No Questions were now to be put, but in relation to the Council of War held in Valencia.* The Earl of A——n having told the Lords Galway and Tyrawley that they might withdraw, they withdrew accordingly; after which the Lord C——r said, *That all he could collect from the Lord Tyrawley's Examination, was, That the same*
- Persons*

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Persons who were for an Offensive War in the Council held at Valencia, were very unanimous in the subsequent Councils, and concurr'd in the Execution of the Operations agreed on.

After this the Chairman order'd the Clerk to read several Papers that lay up-
on the Table, particularly the following Several Pa-
pers read.
Letter from Mr. Stanhope to Mr. Secretary Hedges.

Valencia, Jan. 15th, N. S. 1707.

SIR,

SINCE my last of the 25th of Decem. Mr. Stan-
hope's Letter
to Sir Charles
Hedges.
we have receiv'd the ill News of the King of Portugal's Death, and the loss of Alcantara. The same Ships brought us Letters from my Lord Rivers and Sir Cloudefly Shovell, acquainting us, They had taken the Resolution of bringing the Land Forces to this Kingdom: Upon these Advices, and the arrival of the Earl of Peterborow from Italy, several Conferences have been held on the Operations of the next Campaign. Inclosed I send you the Opinions given by my Lord Galway, Sir Charles Hara, and my self, in Writing, as the King had desir'd. What is mention'd therein of taking Origuels and Murcia, as soon as the Forces shall Land, is agreed to unanimously; as likewise to Sollicite either Succours, or a powerful Diversion from Italy; and also to engage, if possible, a Squadron to stay in these Seas. I am sorry it is doubtful whether this Latter can be compass'd, Sir Cloudefly Shovell having writ Word,

Q 2

That

' That his Ships will return soon after the
 ' Landing of the Troops; and if the Suc-
 ' cours the *French* give out they are to
 ' have, (of which my Lord *Peterborow* will
 ' inform you more particularly) are real-
 ' ly marching, a Squadron would be ne-
 ' cessary to hinder them from hurting us
 ' in *Catalonia*, which would otherwise re-
 ' quire more Troops for the Defence of it,
 ' than we can spare and leave our selves a
 ' sufficient Force to go to *Madrid*. The
 ' main part of our Votes, which relates to
 ' the Design of the Campaign, is not yet
 ' determin'd, there being many Opinions
 ' that we shou'd not think of *Madrid*, but
 ' act *Defensively*, and in several Bodies, I
 ' have in most of my Letters, since I came
 ' hither, either to my Lord Treasurer, or
 ' you, express'd my apprehension this would
 ' be aim'd at, and therefore hope we shall
 ' soon be inform'd from you of Her Ma-
 ' jesty's Pleasure in this particular. I have
 ' perhaps, been guilty of a Fault in sup-
 ' porting my Opinion, which is the same
 ' with my Lord *Galway's*, too warmly at
 ' some of these Conferences, having said
 ' *That Her Majesty did not spend such vast*
 ' *Sums, and send such Numbers of Forces to*
 ' *Garrison Towns in Catalonia and Valencia*
 ' *but make King Charles Master of the Span-*
 ' *ish Monarchy; and that, if it was infirmly*
 ' *ed upon, to divide the Forces, and put*
 ' *our selves on the Defensive, I shou'd, in Her*
 ' *Majesty's Name, protest against such Measures.*
 ' The Fault I apprehend my self to have
 ' committed, was using the Expression of
 ' protesting in Her Majesty's Name, in
 ' Presence

Prefence of my Lord *Peterborow*, who has
 Characters from Her Majesty so much
 Superiour to mine, and from whom it
 was my Fortune to differ in Opinion, on
 this Occasion. His Lordship will have
 communicated to you the Projects he has
 concerted with the Duke of *Savoy* and
 Prince *Eugene*, for the Execution of which
 a strong Squadron is necessary. If the as-
 sistance of our Fleet can engage those
 Princes to march by Land to *Tboulon*, it
 may, on that Condition, be worth our
 while to spare some Foot from hence for
 the Execution of such a Design, as de-
 stroying their Naval Strength, tho' we
 should be reduced to act *Defensively* here:
 For let us take never so good Resolutions,
 I cannot help repeating my Apprehen-
 sions to you, that we shall do no great
 Matters while we have *so many Generals so*
little dispos'd to agree. Experience has so
 fully convinced me of my Disability to
 procure that good Understanding amongst
 our selves, which is necessary for the
 Queen's Service, that I do, with the
 greatest Earnestness, renew my Applica-
 tion to you, that I may be recall'd from
 a Station, in which I am perfectly useless
 to Her Majesty, and am ruining my self,
 being forced to live at much greater Ex-
 pence, than my Allowances will bear.
 Your Favour in this Matter will be ever
 most thankfully acknowledg'd by him,
 who is, with the greatest Respect, Your
 most Humble and most Obedient Servant,

JAMES STANHOPE.

' Then

Then the Clerk read also a Letter from Sir Charles Hara (now Lord Tyrawley) to Mr. Secretary Hedges, of the same Date, viz. Jan. 15. 17⁸⁶/₇. The Title of a Letter from the Earl of Sunderland, to General Stanhope, but his Lordship not being then in the House, the Reading of that Letter was postpon'd; and the Opinion which Mr. Stanhope gave, in French, in the Council of War held in Valencia, for an Offensive War.

Next to this the Clerk read the Opinion which the Earl of Peterborow deliver'd in Writing at the said Council being as follows:

The Earl of Peterborow's Opinion deliver'd in a Council of War held at Valencia. ' An Offensive War is of Shew, and Reputation to the Generals and the Troops, but the Defensive is often of most Utility to the Publick.

' Our Circumstances require vigorous Efforts in Italy or Spain. In the last the Defensive secures us the Crown of Arragon, but the Troops in Italy can only give the Mortal Blow, that is, enter France. Neither can it be doubted, if the French desist from their Hopes in Italy, but that the great Force in that Country will be usefully employ'd by the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene.

' No positive Opinions can be given without knowing the Condition of the Fleet. Without the Assistance of the Sea the best Dispositions in Italy are useless. If that were wanting, all must be hazard'd in Spain, the War there being of an inconceivable Expence to the Allies, but the Difficulties of Subsisting Armies in Castile are sufficiently apparent by the

last

last Campaign, and the Dangers are evident of putting the whole upon the Risque of passing to *Madrid*, before an Army so Superior in *Cavalry*.

' The *Tage* must likewise be pass'd before the Enemy (if marching by *Murcia*) without Pontoons, or the necessary Preparations for such an Attempt. The Precipices of that River are natural Fortifications: If there are Plains near *Aranjuez*, it is almost equally impossible to pass them before an Army in *Battalia*, without a great Superiority in Artillery; And nothing is more easy to a Body of Horse so numerous, than to cut off the necessary Provisions, in a Country where they are so scarce.

' If the Troops advance into *Casile* towards *Madrid*, without taking the necessary Precautions for the Defence of *Catalonia*, either *Madrid* must fall into our Power, or all is lost. It is to be doubted whether the Possession of *Madrid* (without the Defeat of the Enemy's Army) be decisive; but the Loss of *Catalonia* is certain, if the Places there are not better fortify'd and provided, and if Forces are not sent into that Province, or those Parts of *Arragon*, near that Frontier, which may serve at the same Time for the Defence of the fortify'd Places of *Catalonia*, and towards preventing the Succours from the Side of *Navarre*.

' If we hope for a Maritime Force sometimes in these Seas, which may be Superior to the Enemy, there does not appear the least Necessity for rash Measures; and the

‘ the least Disgrace, or great Fatigues alone,
 ‘ may give our Troops that Inclination to
 ‘ desert, which the Enemy will not fail to
 ‘ improve, when in a Proper Scituation.

‘ Above all Things the Defence of *Catalonia*, and what we have, is necessary. Our
 ‘ Intelligences assure us, That great Num-
 ‘ bers of Troops assemble in *Roussillon*, and
 ‘ that great Magazines are forming there
 ‘ for Foot and Horse, and all War-like Ne-
 ‘ cessaries. But to conclude, What better
 ‘ Opinions can be offer’d, than those of the
 ‘ Duke of *Savoy* and Prince *Eugene*? Who
 ‘ have doubtless communicated them to the
 ‘ Emperor, the Queen, and his Catholick
 ‘ Majesty, where that Duke has Ministers.

E. P——w.

*Earl of Peter-
 borow's Let-
 ters read.*

The Earl of P——w having desired that
 some of his own Letters might also be read
 the Clerk begun with one from his Lord-
 ship to the Duke of *Marlborough*, (whom
 the Earl said, he *knew he was not prejudic’d*
against him) wherein, amongst other Parti-
 culars, his Lordship said, *He had overcome*
all his Enemies, but Lies; and these he had
Papers enough with him to defeat. Another
 Letter from the Earl of *Peterborow* to the
 Lord Treasurer, (or Earl of *Godolphin*) was
 read likewise, containing a Justification of
 his Lordship's Conduct; exposing the *ra-
 ge* and *absurd Measures* that had been pursued
 and acquainting the Treasurer, that his
 (the Earl of *Peterborow's*) Projects were ap-
 prov'd by the Duke of *Savoy*, Prince *Eu-
 gene*, and Monsieur de *Belcastel*, tho' a Friend
 to the Lord *Galway*; adding, That while
 he had the Honour to command in *Spain*
not one Party of 20 Men were beaten, nor

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Vessel lost. After this, the Clerk read the Earl of *Sunderland's* Letter to Mr. *Stanhope*, of the 14th of *February* 1702, (of which an Extract will be given in a more proper Place) as also an Extract of King *Charles's* Orders to my Lord *Peterborow*, about an Attempt upon the Islands of *Majorca* and *Minorca*. After which the Earl of P——t

E. P——t.

said, That the Earl of *Peterborow* had given a fair and just Account.

To corroborate what the Earl of *Peterborow* had said, Dr. *Freind* was call'd in.

Dr. Freind.

call'd in.

Whereupon the Duke of D——re moved, that he might be Sworn. This occasion'd

D. D——re.

a Debate that lasted near an Hour, after which it was agreed that he should be

Dr. Freind
Sworn.

sworn; which being done accordingly, he touch'd for the Authentickness of the Papers inserted in his Account of the Earl of *Peterborow's* Conduct in Spain, the Copies whereof, he said, he had receiv'd, either from the Earl of *Peterborow*, or from his Lordship's Secretary. Then the Earl of

E. A——n.]

——n read the Question that had been given in by the Lord F——rs, viz. Read, That the Earl of P——w has given a very faithful, just and honourable Account of the Councils of War in Valencia.

This Question occasion'd a Debate that lasted above an Hour, in which the most remarkable Passage was this: The Bishop of *Sarum* having excepted against the Word *just*, because the Earl of *Galway* declar'd he had some Remarks to make

Question.

Bp. of Sarum's
Exception.

R

on

D. A——e.

on the Earl of Peterborow's Recapitulation but that he readily agreed to the Word *honourable*: The Duke of A——e took him up saying, *He knew no Difference between the two Expressions; for all that's honourable must be just, and all that is just is honourable*. At last, the Question being put about nine a Clock at Night, the Lords divided, and Tellers being appointed, 59 were for the Affirmative, and 45 only for the Negative, and the House being resumed, the Resolution of the Committee was reported, and agreed to.

Question proposed by the
E. P——t.

It was afterwards moved to adjourn the *Thursday* following; but before it passed into a Resolution, the Earl of P——t gave in the following Question to be debated the next Committee of the whole House: *That the Earl of Galway, Lord Tyrrawley, and General Stanhope, insisting, at a Conference held at Valencia, some Time in January 1704, in the Presence of the King of Spain and the Queen's Name being used in Maintenance of their Opinion for an Offensive War, contrary to the King of Spain's Opinion, and that of all the General Officers and Public Ministers, except the Marquis Das Minas; the Opinion of the Earl of Galway, Lord Tyrrawley, and General Stanhope being pursued in the Operations of the following Campaign, was the unhappy Occasion of the Battle of Almanza, and one great Cause of our Misfortunes in Spain, and of the Disappointment of the Duke of Savoy's Expedition before Thoulon, concerted with Her Majesty.*

The Earl of P—t desiring that this Question should be enter'd in the Book, the same was oppos'd by the Earl of W—n, and the Lord H—x; but it was, after a small Debate, agreed that the same should be enter'd: After which the House adjourn'd *The Lords adjourn.* to the *Thursday* following.

Accordingly, on the 11th of *January*, the Peers being sat, three Letters from the Earl of *Sunderland* were deliver'd in, *viz. Second Debate on the Affairs of Spain, Jan. 11.* One to General *Stanbope*, of the 23d of *December*, 1706; another to the Earl of *Galway*, of the same Date; and the Third to the said Earl, of the 27th of the same Month. The Order of the Day being read, an Officer was sent to know whether the Earl of *Galway* attended, and the House being inform'd, he did not, the Earl of P—t made a long Speech, wherein he *E. P—t.* represented, 'That the Nation having, for many Years, been engaged in an Expensive War, it was necessary to give the People the Satisfaction to let them know how their Money had been Spent, and who deserv'd Thanks, and who to be Blamed; That it appear'd the Service of *Spain* had been very much neglected; That many Officers upon that Establishment look'd on their Employments as *Sine Cures*, being Favourites of the Party; and that the Council held in *Valencia* being the Spring of all our Misfortunes, the Lords ought to Censure those who influenc'd it: Concluding, that the Motion he made the *Tuesday* before might be read. Hereupon
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the Duke of Bedford deliver'd in a Petition of the Earl of Galway, which was read, importing, *That, being inform'd that Matters which very much concern'd him, were insert'd in the Journals of the House, he pray'd the Lordships to give him Time to put in his Answer, before they came to a Determination.*

The Marquis of Dorchester deliver'd also a Petition of the Lord Tyrawley, to the same Effect, which being read likewise, the Earl of O——d moved for Adjourning, and appointing a Day to consider of these Petitions: To which the Lord N—— and G—— said, the Lords Galway and Tyrawley ought to have put in their Answers to the Earl of Peterborow's Paper, instead of Presenting Petitions for Time, which look'd like a Delay. The Duke of B——m said, on the same side, 'That it must be a Mistake, 'That the Petitioners might think themselves accus'd, which could not be; for the Peers never Accuse, and only give Orders to the Attorney-General to Prosecute; That altho' every Body may have Access to their Journals, because they are a Court of Record, yet no Inquest can take Notice of any Thing that passes, which is depending in the House; That, at the same rate, any Body might put a stop to the Proceedings; That he did not, however, blame Men that were under the Apprehensions of being accus'd, for Presenting such Petitions, but that they ought to take no Notice of them, and proceed according to the Order of the Day, to the Consideration of the State of the Nation.

The Earl of Galway's Petition.

And the Lord Tyrawley's.

E. O——d.

Ld. N— & G—

D. B——m.

'in relation to the Affairs of Spain. To
 this the Duke of D——re answer'd, That, D. D——re.
 as a Censure might ensue upon the Motion
 made the Tuesday before, the Lords Galway
 and Tyrawley had reason to Petition for
 Time to make their Defence. But the Earl
 of R——r reply'd, ' That he never heard E. R——r.
 ' of a Petition of that Nature: That the
 ' Petitioners desired, in effect, to be heard
 ' upon the Debate of the Lords, which was
 ' improper; That no Body yet knew, or
 ' could tell, what the Question was; but
 ' that after it was known, it might then
 ' be proper for them to put in their Peti-
 ' tions; concluding, they ought not now to
 ' be receiv'd. Hereupon the Lord S——s Ld. S——s.
 said, That the Petitions were neither improper,
 nor given in at an improper Time; That it
 would be too late for the Petitioners to apply to
 the Lords, after they were come to a Reso-
 lution; That he hoped it would never be found in
 the Books of that House, that when the Lords
 were going to proceed to a Censure, They refu-
 sed to hear those that were to be affected by it;
 That the Lords Galway and Tyrawley had
 a Right to be heard, and clear the Matters of
 Fact, as Subjects of Great Britain; That the
 Lords ought, besides, to be cautious how they
 proceeded in Enquiries of Things done before
 the Act of Oblivion and Indemnity: Conclu-
 ding, 'Twas but natural Justice that Men in
 danger of being Censur'd, should have Time to
 justify themselves. To this the Duke of
 A——e answer'd, ' That he did not know D. A——e.
 ' what Service it would do the Petitioning
 ' Lords to have Time, and to tell the House
 ' that

‘ that they differ’d from the House ; That it
 ‘ had already been put to ’em, whether they
 ‘ had any thing to say to that Point, and
 ‘ that two Days had been allow’d ’em
 ‘ to answer the Earl of *Peterborow*’s Re-
 ‘ capitulation ; That, as to the Act of Indem-
 ‘ nity, His Grace did not care how little
 ‘ use was made of it ; That the said Indem-
 ‘ nity hinders not Enquiries ; That the
 ‘ People of *Great Britain* ought to know
 ‘ to whom their Misfortunes are owing ;
 ‘ But that, however, he desired no Body
 ‘ should be punish’d.

Ld. C——r.

Hereupon the Lord C——r said, *That the Debate about the Affairs of Spain, was adjourn’d to that Day ; and therefore it was improper to take Notice of the Earl of P——’s Motion in the House, but that it might be consider’d in the Committee ; That as to the two Petitioners, it was reasonable and proper to grant them Time to put in their Answers ; because the Question tended to censure them ; which they did not know before, when they were only examin’d. And that in Things essential to Justice, the ordinary Forms of Courts of Judicature ought to be observ’d.* To this the Earl of

E. N——m.

N——m answer’d, ‘ That they could never
 ‘ be too tender of Reputation of Men of
 ‘ Honour : But that, in his Opinion, the Pe-
 ‘ titions ought not to be granted ; because
 ‘ this was no proper Time to deliver ’em
 ‘ and because the Petitions themselves were
 ‘ improper ; That the Act of Indemnity
 ‘ ought to be sacred, but not press’d too
 ‘ far ; That the Petitioners had already

‘ been

' been heard, and allow'd Time to add any
 ' Thing to their former Declarations;
 ' That now the Lords were not enquiring
 ' into *Facts*, but *forming their Judgments up-*
 ' *on 'em*; And that the admitting the Lords
 ' *Galway and Tyrawley* to take Notice
 ' of what pass'd in the House, would be
 ' admitting them to a Co-ordination with
 the Lords. The Earl of *W——n* re-
 ply'd, That a *Censure* is a *Punishment*; That E. W——n.
 to *punish Men without giving them an Oppor-*
tunity to make their Defence, is equal to a
Banishment; That he hoped the *Subjects of*
England were not, yet, reduc'd to that; That
this was the only Time the Petitioners could
have to make this Application to the House;
That the least Thing the Lords could do, was
to hear 'em before Condemnation; since any
other Criminals might claim that Priviledge:
Concluding, he did not speak for the sake of
those two Lords, but for the Honour and Re-
putation of the House. The Earl of *N——m* E. N——m.
 answer'd, ' He did not say they could ne-
 ' ver be heard; for they might be heard
 ' if the House should order a Prosecution;
 ' but only, that they could not be heard
 ' on this Occasion. That they might be
 ' as innocent as any of the Lords, because
 ' they might have given their Opinion ac-
 ' cording to the best of their Understand-
 ' ings; or might have been over-ruled:
 ' Which might be afterwards enquir'd into.
 The Duke of *B——m*, who spoke on D. B——m.
 the same Side, said, ' That he had a great
 ' Respect for those two noble Lords that
 ' petition'd; and was as tender of the
 ' Honour

' Honour and Reputation of the House as
 ' any Member: That therefore he was a-
 ' fraid of making *Precedents*, and altering
 ' Parliamentary Rules. That according
 ' to the Forms of inferior Courts, no Man
 ' has a Right to be heard, or to stop Pro-
 ' ceedings, on Account of his Reputation,
 ' as on Account of his Property; That he
 ' was apt to believe, That some Persons,
 ' who did not like this Enquiry, had put
 ' those two Lords upon Petitioning, to
 ' gain Time: But tho' he would not have
 ' the Petitions granted, yet he would move
 ' that they might be call'd in and heard.
 E. P——t. Hereupon the Earl of P——t said, ' That
 ' they had already been heard, and had
 ' declar'd they had no more to say: So
 ' that the Design of these Petitions. was on-
 D. S——y. ly to delay. But the Duke of S——y
 said, ' That if they were ready to be heard,
 ' he consented they should; provided they
 ' deliver'd nothing in Writing, which might
 ' occasion Delays. The Earl of G——n,
 E. G——n. in Answer to what had been urg'd by the
 Earl of P——t, said, *Twas true, they had*
been heard before; but that there was new Mat-
ter; and an Imputation; wherefore it would
be hard upon them, not to be heard. To this
 Ld. F——s. the Lord F——s answer'd, ' That the
 ' Question contain'd only a Proposition to
 ' Censure a Counsel; That their Lordships
 ' were yet come to no Resolution upon it;
 ' and as a Petition to a Debate of the House
 ' was never offer'd before, he thought it
 ' unreasonable to grant these. That as
 ' they must not judge by Success, so the
 ' Declaring

'Declaring that the Lords *Galway* and
 ' *Tyrawley* had given an ill Counsel, was no
 ' *Censure*. On the other hand the Lord
 H——x said, *That out of an Affectation of* Ld. H——x:
avoiding Delays, and of not going fast enough,
they went so fast, that they must come back. That
the Petitioners had, indeed, been examin'd; but
were not heard to the Question propos'd by the
 Earl of P——t; and that the Lord *Tyraw-* E. P——t.
ley was even interrupted when he began to
speak of the Battle of Almanza. Pray, my
Lords, added he, proceed according to the
Rules of Justice. When Sir George Rook
was call'd in Question, he was heard for three
Days together. What, will you not hear these
two Lords before you pass a Resolution that
touches their Reputation? For my Part, when
I hear these Arguments, I could stop my Hear-
 ing. The Earl of P——t saying there- D. P——t.
 upon, 'That if they were ready to be
 'heard, he readily agreed they should:
 The Lord H——x insisted, *That their* Ld. H——x.
Demand ought to be granted; urging besides,
That the very Paper upon which the whole
Debate turn'd, was not yet read. To this the
 Earl of M——r answer'd, 'He did not E. M——r.
 'wonder some Persons endeavour'd to shuf-
 'fle and prolong the Debate: But if they
 'granted these Petitions, they might after-
 'wards be desir'd to postpone this Enquiry,
 'till Mr. *Stanhope* could be heard. The
 Duke of A——e added, 'That he had, D. A——e.
 'himself, ask'd the Petitioners, whether it
 'had been resolv'd to act *offensively*, to which
 'they had given their Answers in the Af-
 'firmative; which was the material Point

- D. D—e. ' in Question. The Duke of D—e insisted, *That as the Result of these Debates might be put in a Representation to the Queen, the Petitioners ought to have an Opportunity to be heard:* To which the Duke of B—m answer'd, ' That if they debated any longer that Matter, 'twould be the same as if ' they granted their Petitions. Nevertheless, the Lord G—y, speaking on the same Side, said, ' That if the Question for ' rejecting the Petition, were put and carry'd, they might then be heard to *Matter of Fact*; but as to *Matter of Opinion*, they ' could not be heard: And so concluded, ' That the Question to reject the Petition ' be put in the House, and the Lord P—t's ' Question afterwards debated in the
- E. Sc—gh. Committee. The Earl of S—b said, ' That if the Petitioners were to be heard ' again, he wish'd they might be upon
- E. P—t. Oath; and the Earl of P—t added, ' He ' hop'd they should hear no more of the ' Act of Indemnity in this Debate. The
- D. L—s. Duke of L—s said, ' He thought the Petitions irregular; however, he mov'd ' that they might be laid on the Table, and ' taken no Notice of; which Motion was
- Ld. N- & G-. ' back'd by the Lord N— and G—y. But
- D. B—m. the Duke of B—m insisted, ' That the ' Petitions being irregular, the Question ' for rejecting them ought to be put; and ' if carry'd, such Lords as 'pleas'd might ' enter their Protests. Upon which, the
- D. L—s. Duke of L—ds said, ' He should be sorry ' to see Protestations made on that Occasion. The Lord Keeper having, at last, ' put

put the Question, Whether the Petitions should be rejected, it was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Majority of 57 Voices, *The Petitions rejected.* against 46, that were for the Negative.

Hereupon the Earl of A——n said, 'He suppos'd any Body that Presented Petitions, attended to know whether they were granted or rejected: And the Duke of Sh——y moving, That they should be call'd in; The Duke of A——c said, 'He took it for granted, that the Petitioners were out of the Way, and not to be found; and therefore moved, that the Committee might proceed. An Officer having inform'd the Lords, that the Petitioners were not at the Door, the Earl of P——t said, 'All this look'd like a Delay: And the Lord F——rs moving, That a Message might be sent to them; the Duke of B——m moved, for Adjourning the House during Pleasure, in order to consider the Earl of P——t's Question in a Committee of the Whole House, into which the Lords went immediately, and of which the Earl of A——n was chosen Chairman.

E. A——n.

D. S——y.

D. A——c.

E. P——t.

Ld. F——rs.

D. B——m.

E. P——w.

D. F——m.

The Earl of P——w open'd the Debate with saying, 'That having the Queen's Orders to be gone, he hoped the Lords would give him an Opportunity to clear some Heads that had been laid against him by a Secretary of State. — But the Duke of B——m said, the Question ought to be read in the first Place: Whereupon the Earl of A——n read the Earl of P——t's Motion before mention'd. Then the Earl

E. P——w. of P——w acquainted the Lords, ' That
 ' his going out of *Spain* for *Italy* was for
 ' concerting Measures for the Siege of *Thou-*
 ' *lon*, according to his Instructions: Being
 ' empower'd to Treat and Negotiate with
 ' the Duke of *Savoy*, particularly about that
 ' Siege: Of which he had given an Ac-
 ' count in Writing. That he had several
 ' Conferences with the Duke of *Savoy* and
 ' Prince *Eugene*, in his Royal Highness's
 ' Closet, the Result of which he sent to the
 ' Court of *England*, and to the King of *Spain*.
 ' That he had afterwards several Confe-
 ' rences with my Lord *Galway* and Mr. *Stan-*
 ' *hope*, to concert further Measures for the
 ' carrying on the Projects made in *Italy*:
 ' But tho' he had acted according to his In-
 ' structions, he was, in a Letter from the
 ' Earl of S——d, dated the 28th of *Septem.*
 ' 1706. O. S. recalled, for *Negotiating Mat-*
 ' *ters of so high a Nature, without the Queen's*
 ' *Authority, which might be prejudicial to Her*
 ' *Majesty's Service.* ——— Hereupon the

E. R——r. Earl of R——r said, ' That the Earl of
 ' P——w ought to apply himself to the
 ' Matter in the Question; and moved, That
 the said Question might be read again,
 which the Chairman did; after which the

F. P——w. Earl of P——w said, ' He apprehended
 ' their Lordships would enquire into the
 ' Disappointment before *Thoulon*, in order to
 ' which he thought it very proper to ac-
 ' quaint them, That Five Thousand Men,
 ' which he demanded for the Reduction of
 ' that Place, were deny'd him, to be em-
 ' ploy'd about *imaginary Conquests*: And
 ' that

that he receiv'd the Thanks of King Charles for the Projects he had concerted in Italy; but a Publick Minister desired, he might not be trusted. The Duke of A—e desiring that the Earl of P—w's Papers might be read; that in particular, which shew'd, that the Duke of Savoy insisted, That there might be a *Defensive Campaign in Spain*, while the Earl of P—w was looking for that Paragraph, in his own *French Letter to Sir Charles Hedges*, dated *September the 10th 1706*. The Earl of Godolphin mov'd, That the Whole Letter might be read: Whereupon the Letter was deliver'd to the Clerk, but the Earl of P—w taking it from him, read it himself, and the most remarkable Expressions in it, relating to the Question, were these: *La prise de Toulon me paroît praticable — on demande 5000, Hommes des Troupes d'Espagne*; That is, *The Taking of Toulon appears practicable to me; 5000 Men of the Troops in Spain are demanded for that Purpose*. The Earl of G—n insisted, That if any stress was to be laid upon this Letter, the same might be translated and read by the Clerk. Notwithstanding which the Earl of P—w continu'd Reading; after which the Lord C—r back'd the Earl of G—n's Motion, saying, *He could not understand the Letter as the Earl of P—w read it, and how could their Lordships proceed to a Censure, without having a material Paper in the Language of the Country?* To this the Earl of P—w said, 'That it being thought fit not to entrust any Secretary with this Project, he
' Wrote

D. A—e.

E. G—n.

E. G—n.

Ld. C—r.

E. P—w.

‘ Wrote that Letter himself to Mr. Secretary *Hedges*; and that he could not Write it in any other Language, to be understood by the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene* who kept both a Copy of it, as well as himself: But if their Lordships desired to have it Translated, he mov’d they might adjourn: For he was no Secretary to translate it himself. The Earl of

E. A—n.

E. P—t.

D. A—e.

E. P—w.

D. M—gh.

A—n own’d, The Letter was not read regularly; But the Earl of *P—t* waving that Matter, said, ‘ The *French* could not have reliev’d *Thoulon*, if the War in *Spain* had been *Defensive*; and the Duke of *A—e* added, That the stress of the Question was, whether the Duke of *Savoy* insisted upon a *Defensive War* in *Spain*?

The Earl of *P—w* averring, That he insisted so firmly upon it, ‘ That he desired to have 5000 Men out of *Spain*: The Duke of *M—gh* acquainted the Lords That the Project of an Attempt upon *Thoulon* was first proposed to the Duke of *Savoy*, by *Mr. Hill*, in the Year 1703, and afterwards Negotiated here by his Grace himself, with his Royal Highness’s Ministers Count *Briancon*, and Count *Maffey*; That 50000 *l.* were, at first, offer’d to the Duke of *Savoy*, for that Purpose; but it was at last agreed, that he should have 180000. The Year before the Execution of this Design the Duke of *Savoy* earnestly desired, That it might be kept very secret; so that it was very improbable he should desire 5000 Men out of *Spain* for that Purpose: Concluding that

Attempt upon Thoulon did not miscarry
for want of Men, since there were near 17000.
It behind in Italy; but for want of Time,
and other Accidents. Notwithstanding this,
the Earl of P——w affirm'd, ' That accor- *E. P——w.*
ding to his Instructions he had concerted
with the Duke of Savoy the Attempt up-
on Thoulon: Whereupon the Earl of P——t *E. P——t.*
id, ' That in such a Case 5000 Men out
of Spain might have made a strong Di-
version, and contributed to the Reduction
of that Place. After this the Clerk read
Letter from the Lord Godolphin to my *E. of Godol-*
lord Peterborow, dated Feberuary the 7th *phin's Letter*
importing, in substance, That care *to the Earl of*
had been taken of all his Bills, (upon which *Peterborow.*
the Earl of P——w cry'd, Protested) that
they were all satisfied, that the War in Cata-
nia ought to be Offensive; and that this was
the particular desire of Prince Eugene, which
ought to be comply'd with.
The Earl of P——w having often
mention'd his INSTRUCTIONS for
treating about the Siege of Thoulon; the
lord N—— and G—— moved, That those *L. N-- & G--*
Instructions might be produc'd: But the
Earl of R——r alledging this could not *E. R——r.*
be done without the Queen's Leave; the
lord N—— and G—— reply'd, they might
present an Address to the Queen for that
purpose. This being waved by the Duke *D. B——m.*
B——m, the Lord N—— and G—— ac-
quiesc'd; tho' 'tis remarkable that the Earl
P——w said, ' That Mr. Secretary *E. P——w.*
Hedges might be order'd to attend, and
' Examin'd

- ‘ examin’d about that Matter : And there
 upon the Lord H——x desired, *That the*
Lord Peterborow’s Letter to Mr. Secretary
Hedges might be left upon the Table : Ac-
cing, That since the Duke of Savoy was for
an Offensive War in 1706, he wonder’d how
it could be a Crime in 1707. To this the
 Earl of N——m answer’d, ‘ That the
 ‘ Earl of P——w’s Letter ought not to be
 ‘ left on the Table, unless he pleas’d ; That
 ‘ no Inference could be more unnatural
 ‘ than to say, that because the Duke of
 ‘ Savoy was for an *Offensive War* in 1706
 ‘ He must be of the same Opinion in 1707
 ‘ That what the Duke of M——gh had said
 ‘ about the Overture made to the Duke of
 ‘ Savoy for an Attempt upon Thoulon
 ‘ 1703, was very true, he (the Earl of
 ‘ N——m) having writ himself to Mr.
 ‘ Hill about it ; That it appear’d by Gen-
 ‘ ral Stanhope’s Letter, that he was for an
 ‘ *Offensive War*, unless some Attempt upon
 ‘ France made it necessary to be on the
 ‘ Defensive : Which imply’d that he knew
 ‘ the Design upon Thoulon ; And that the
 ‘ Duke of Savoy wanted Troops appear’d
 ‘ from his Waiting for the German Recruits
 The Lord C——r insisting on the Necessity
 of having the Earl of P——w’s Original
 Instructions : The Chairman put him in Mind
 of what had already been suggested, ‘ That
 ‘ there might be some Secrets in them, not
 ‘ proper to be made publick : To which the
 Lord C——r reply’d, *That the Arguing upon*
on a Probability, when there might be a Cer-
tainty, shew’d the Necessity of Calling at least

for that Part of the said Instructions as related to this Matter; urging, That Thoulon might be mention'd in 'em; but that it was material to know in what Manner it was mention'd. To cut off this Gordian Knot, the Duke of A——e said, ' That even supposing no D. A——e.
 ' Mention was made of Thoulon in the Earl of P——w's Instructions, yet it appear'd very plainly, That he had concerted that Project, from his Letter to Mr. Secretary Hedges, from Mr. Stanhope's Letter; and from the Earl of Galway's Confession. The Earl of Sc——le complaining of Delays, E. Sc——e.
 and of some Lords insisting on the same Thing, the Lord H——x answer'd Ld. H——x.
 him; adding, He design'd to make all Delay necessary to get a right Information: Urging, That the Earl of P——w himself had desired that Secretary Hedges might be call'd and examin'd. The Earl of P——w E. P——w.
 explain'd what he had said about Sir Charles Hedges, averring, he only mention'd him about the Letter his Lordship wrote to him in French. But nevertheless the Lord H——x insisted on the Necessity of ha- Ld. H——x.
 ving that Earl's Instructions laid before them: Alledging, That since new Papers were daily produc'd towards this Enquiry, why not these Instructions, which were as material as any of the rest. The Earl of R——r waved E. R——r.
 this Objection, saying, ' There was no Necessity to have those Instructions, since they could be of no Use, for it appear'd already very plainly that the Design upon Thoulon was known. The Duke of

D. B——m. *B——m*, the Earl of *N——m*, and
E. N——m. the Earl of *I——y* spoke on the same Side;
E. I——y. and, at last, between eight and nine in the
 Evening, the Earl of *P——t*'s main
 Question, about the Earl of *Galway*, Lord
Tyrangle, and Mr. *Stanbope*, being put, it
 was carry'd in the Affirmative, by a Ma-
 jority of 64 Voice against 43, after which
 the Lords adjourn'd to the next Day.

*Third memo-
 rable Debate
 of the Lords.
 Jan. 12th.*

*A List of the
 Officers in
 Spain, order'd
 to be laid be-
 fore the Lords.*

On *Friday*, the 12th of *January*, the
 Lords being sat, a List of the Generals
 and Officers on the Establishment of
Spain, which, by their Lordship's Order,
 had been laid before them, was found
 Fault with, because the Lieutenants and
 Ensigns were not mention'd in it, and ano-
 ther List was order'd to be laid before the
 House. Then several Papers were read,
 particularly the following Letter from
 the Earl of *Sunderland* to my Lord
Galway.

My Lord,

*The Earl of
 Sunderland's
 Letter to the
 Earl of Gal-
 way, Dated
 Dec. 23d.
 1706.*

THIS is to acknowledge the
 Receipt of your Lordship's
 Letter by Mr. *Stanbope* from *Valencia*, of *October* the 29th. N. S.
 together with a Copy of your Let-
 ter to the Lord *Rivers*, of the same
 Date. And to acquaint you that
 Her Majesty does approve of the
 Resolution of my Lord *Rivers*
 'Landing

Landing his Forces in *Valencia*,
 and that She has sent him Directions
 to go forthwith, in Compliance with
 the Desires of the King of *Spain*,
 and your Lordship, notwithstanding
 any Orders he may receive
 from thence to the contrary (such
 having been some Time since;) I
 am commanded also, by Her Majesty,
 to acquaint your Lordship how con-
 cern'd She is at the Uneasiness
 you are under, in the Service,
 which makes you desire so much
 to retire, which Request Her Ma-
 jesty would not deny, but that She
 is of Opinion, that besides what re-
 lates to the Command of Her own
 Troops, and any Influence that is
 necessary to be had upon the King
 of *Spain*, there is no Body but your
 Lordship that can possibly, in any
 Sort, manage the *Portuguese*; so
 that, if you should retire, that
 Alliance will be quite useless, and
 consequently the Whole Affairs of
Spain retrievable. I am confident,
 when you reflect upon this, you
 have Her Majesty's Service, and the
 Common Cause, so much at Heart,
 that you will have Patience, at
 least, one Campaign more; and
 your

' your Lordship may depend upon it
 ' that there is nothing in the Queen's
 ' Power to do, to make you as ea-
 ' sy as possible, and to remove the
 ' Difficulties you have hitherto strug-
 ' gled with, that will not be done
 ' You will see, by Her Majesty's Let-
 ' ter to the King of *Spain*, how much
 ' She takes this to Heart, and how
 ' strongly She insists upon his having
 ' an entire Confidence in your Coun-
 ' sels and Advice.

' I will not say any more upon
 ' this Subject, you will have it so
 ' much more strongly represented to
 ' you by my Lord Treasurer in his
 ' Letter, and by Monsieur *de Mon-*
 ' *trande*, when you see him. I must
 ' also acquaint you that the Queen
 ' has order'd my Lord *Peterborow*
 ' Commission of Ambassador to be re-
 ' call'd, which, I hope, will contri-
 ' bute to make all that Matter more
 ' easie. Since Her Majesty is willing
 ' to consent that the Troops with the
 ' Lord *Rivers* should joyn the King
 ' of *Spain* and the Troops in *Valen-*
 ' *cia*, it is expected they should be kept
 ' all together in one Corps, and un-
 ' der one General, that they may

' march

march strait to *Madrid*, without di-
 viding themselves, or amusing them-
 selves in taking *inconsiderable Places*,
 and *such little Projects*, the doing of
 which before, was one great Reason
 that, this last Campaign, you was not
 joyn'd by any Body of Troops suffi-
 cient to keep you in Possession of
Madrid. This makes it yet more
 necessary for your Lordship to stay:
 I am sure no Body but your self will
 have Influence, or Credit enough to
 keep them together; and to enable
 you the better to do this, the most
 effectual Measures will be taken to
 perswade the *Portuguese* to make the
 Diversion they have promis'd, by
 the Way of *Toledo*; and in order to
 it, they will be assured that the
 Troops from *Ireland*, that were to
 follow the Lord Rivers, shall be sent
 as soon as possible, to joyn them, and
 enter *Spain* that Way. I must also
 acquaint you that such Measures are
 now taking with the Duke of *Savoy*,
 for the next Year's Campaign, as
 will effectually prevent the *French*
 sending any considerable Force more
 into *Spain*. I send you here enclos'd
 a Copy of Monsieur *Cavalier's* Let-
 ter to the Queen; if you do think
 what

' what he proposes practicable, and
 ' that the Circumstances of Affairs do
 ' allow it, Her Majesty thinks it wou'd
 ' be of great Advantage to the Com-
 ' mon Cause ; but that must be left
 ' to your Judgment. I gave you an
 ' Account in my last, that all the
 ' Cloathing was gone from hence, ex-
 ' cept that of eight Battalions : As for
 ' the six Regiments, whose Officers
 ' are to be sent Home to raise their
 ' Men, it is Her Majesty's Pleasure,
 ' that the Cloathing of the said Regi-
 ' ments be sent back, and that your
 ' Lordship would order an Account
 ' of the Off-Reckonings to be sent
 ' hither. I am, with great Truth,
 ' my Lord,

Your Lordship's most Humble

and Obedient Servant,

SUNDERLAND.

The

The Clerk having done Reading, the Earl of Sc——le propos'd the following Question: ' That it appears by the Earl of Sunderland's Letter to Mr. Stanhope, that the Design of an Offensive War in Spain, was approved and directed by the CABINET COUNCIL, notwithstanding the Opinion of General Stanhope, in Case of an Attempt upon France, which they knew was then concerted with the Duke of Savoy; which contributed to our Misfortunes in Spain, and to the Disappointment before *Thoulon*.

The Earl of Sc——le's Question.

After a small Debate, it was resolv'd to present an Humble Address to the Queen, ' That she would be pleas'd to give Leave to any Lord, or other, of Her Cabinet-Council, to communicate to the House any Paper, or Letter, relating to the Affairs of Spain. This Address, by their Lordship's Order, was immediately carry'd up to the Queen at St. James's, by the Lords of the White Staves, viz. the Dukes of Buckingham and Shrewsbury; who being return'd, and the House, (that had adjourn'd, during Pleasure) resumed; as soon as the Queen, who design'd to hear the Debate *incognito*, was come into the House: The Duke of Buckingham reported, That Her Majesty had graciously been pleas'd to grant the Desire of the Lords.

Address to the Queen, for Leave to any Member of the Cabinet Council to communicate any Papers relating to Spain.

The Queen comes to the Lord's House incognito.

Then the Lords being gone into a Committee of the Whole House, and the Earl

Earl of *Abingdon* still chosen Chairman, the Earl of *S——e* deliver'd the following Question. ' That it appears by the Earl of *Sunderland's* Letter, that the carrying on the War Offensively in *Spain*, was approved and directed by the Ministers; notwithstanding the Design of attempting *Thoulon*, which the Ministers knew at that Time was concerted with the Duke of *Savoy*, and therefore are justly to be blamed for contributing to all our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to the Disappointment of the Expedition against *Thoulon*.

The Lord in the Chair having read this Question, the Duke of *D——e* excepted against the Alterations that had been made in it, particularly against changing the Word of *Cabinet-Council*, which was in the Question first propos'd by the Earl of *S——e*, into that of *Ministers*. To which the Lord *F——rs* answer'd, That the Earl of *S——e* was at Liberty to make what Alterations he thought fit in the Question, this being a new Committee; and the Earl of *S——e* added, ' He thought fit to alter the Question, because the Word *Ministers* is better known than that of *Cabinet-Council*. But the Earl of *W——n* insisted, That the Committee was, in Effect, the same, as when the first Question was propos'd; and as they were adjourn'd to consider it, no Alterations of a Question, that lay already before them, ought to be admitted.

'This

This Objection, which seem'd to carry a great deal of Weight, was, however, removed by the Earl of A — n, who said, *E. A — n.* This was not the same Committee, for the House was resum'd, and then adjourn'd during Pleasure, before he could get Directions to report: And the Earl of P — t having moved the Debating of *E. P — t.* the second Question, the Duke of B — t *D. B — t.* said, 'He wonder'd any Lord in the Ministry should approve and direct an *Offensive War in Spain*, at that Juncture? And in particular named the Earl of Sunderland.

Hereupon the Lord C — r, in answer *Ld. C — r.* to what had been alledg'd by the Earl of — e, to justify the Alterations made by his Lordship in the Question, said, *That in his Opinion, the Word Ministers, or Ministry, would run into the same Exception with Cabinet-Council; that they were both Terms of an uncertain Signification; that there was besides in the Question the Word Ministers, in the Plural, which imploy'd many: And therefore he mov'd, That the Earl of Sunderland's Letter might be read, that it might appear whether one Minister only, or more approved and directed an Offensive War? There being several Letters of the Earl of Sunderland's lying on the Table, the Chairman of the Committee desired to know which of them their Lordships would have read, to which it was answer'd, That of Feb. 1705. O. S. in answer to Mr. Stanhope's*

*Part of the E.
of Sunder-
land's Letter
to Mr.
Stanhope.*

hope's Letter of the 15th of January, N. S.
upon which the Clerk was directed to
that Letter, importing in substance, ' That
' he was sorry they Three only (meaning
' the Lords *Galway* and *Tyrawley*, and Mr
' *Stanhope*) were of that Opinion; That
' nothing but Interest could encline others
' to the contrary; That the dividing the
' Army would be the ruin of all; That
' the Queen entirely approv'd what he
' (Mr. *Stanhope*) had done in the Council
' of War; as he would see more at large
' in the enclos'd from my Lord Treasurer
' That this was so much the Queen's Op
' nion, that She had written in the most
' pressing Terms to King *Charles* about it
' That, as for the Earl of *Peterborow*'s Pro
' jects in *Italy*, the less Attention Mr. *Stan*
' *hope* gave to them, the better. That he
' sent him a Letter for the Earl *River*
' which he desired Mr. *Stanhope* to deliver
' to him, if he took upon him the Com
' mand of the Army, by the Lord *Galway*
' giving it up: Which, however, the Earl
' of *Sunderland* hop'd, he would not do
' In which last Case Mr. *Stanhope* was de
' fired to burn that Letter; concluding
' That the Lord Treasurer had settled the
' Remittances for the Army, &c.

Ld. C——r.

After the reading of this Letter to
Lord C——r said, He could not find
Connection between the Premises, (viz. the
said Letter) and the Inference in the Ques
tion: And therefore, if it should pass into a
Resolution, he would enter his Protest.

which

which the Earl of R——r reply'd, with *E. R——r.*
 some Vehemence, ' That after the Message
 that had been sent to the Queen, and Her
 Majesty's Gracious Answer, he did not
 expect to hear of such an Objection,
 That there was *no Connection between the
 Premisses and the Inference.* That he knew
 very well the meaning of that Objection :
 That for several Years past, they had
 been told, That *the Queen was to answer
 for every Thing* ; But he hop'd, that Time
 was over ; That, according to the Fun-
 damental Constitution of this Kingdom,
 the *Ministers are accountable for all* : And
 therefore, he hop'd no Body would, —
 nay, no Body durst, name the QUEEN
 in this Debate. On the other Hand,
 the Lord C——r insisted, *That the Al-* *Ld. C——r.*
teration made in the Question ought to be
explain'd ; urging, *That the Word Mini-*
sters is of an uncertain signification ; and
Cabinet-Council a Word unknown in our
Law ; *That if that August Assembly procee-*
ded to a Censure upon Men, the World ought
to know who they were ; that he hop'd the
 Lord who propos'd this Question, would ex-
 plain himself ; and hop'd, at the same time,
 that if any Body were accus'd, it would ap-
 pear to be without Ground ; that he had
 had the Honour to be one of the Ministry,
 and did not know whether it was design'd to
 involve him in the same Censure ; but he
 protested, with the utmost sincerity, that, while
 he was in that Post, he gave his Advice, and
 acted to the best of his Understanding, and

*with an honest Intention to serve the Queen
and his Country.*

After this the Earl of Sc——e said, ‘ He
E. Sc——e. ‘ thought the Word *Ministers* very proper;
‘ and that the Lord Treasurer, that is,
‘ the Lord Godolphin, was named in the
‘ Earl of Sunderland’s Letter. The Earl
of P——t urg’d, ‘ That there’s no Di-
E. P——t. ‘ stinction between the *Ministry* and the
‘ Cabinet-Council: For those who were of
‘ the Cabinet were Ministers. But tho’
D. B——t. the Duke of B——t spoke on the same
side, he said, ‘ That the Word Cabinet-
‘ Council does not imply all Ministers; and
Ld. F——s. the Lord F——rs added, ‘ That the Word
Ministry is more Copious than Cabinet-Coun-
cil: But, however, it was indifferent which
they took. To this the Earl of G——n
E. G——n. reply’d, *That since the Word Ministers was*
more Copious, it was therefore improper in this
Case, because their Lordships ought to be sure
whom they design’d to Censure. And then, tak-
ing Notice, how late it was in the Night
and that a Person concern’d in this Debate
was absent, moved for Adjourning.

D. L——s. Hereupon the Duke of L——s made a
pretty long Speech, which, by reason of
his low Voice, I could not distinctly hear;
however, I was inform’d, that the most
material Passage in it was, ‘ That Her
‘ Majesty having given leave for any Lord
‘ or other of the Cabinet-Council to com-
‘ municate what they knew about the Af-
‘ fairs of Spain, no Offence could be taken

'if any Person clear'd himself: Upon which the Lord C——r said, *He knew not* Ld. C——r.
whether he was included in the Word Mini-

stry? Hereupon the Earl of P——t said, E. P——t.

'This was the first time that this nice Dis-
 tinction between *Cabinet-Council* and *Mini-*
stry was made a Dispute; which look'd
 like a Delay: And the Earl of I——y E. I——y.

said, on the same Side, 'That 'twas irre-
 gular and improper to take Notice, in
 this Debate, either of the Address to the

Queen, or of the Question propos'd be-
 fore, in both which the Word *Cabinet-*
Council was inserted; That, 'twas

true, this Word was not commonly
 known in the Law; neither was the

Word *Ministry*, and therefore they ought
 to use a plain *English* Word; That he

would mention an Instance at the *Revo-*
lution, when a Word of an *Uncertain*

* *signification* occasion'd much Debate. * Meaning, I

That he wish'd, if the Question should suppose, the

pass with the Word *Ministers*, they would Word

mention two Lords that had been alrea- Abdi

dy Named; ——— That he should be
 sorry to hear, or repeat the Sound, ———

but, however, he thought it necessary to

Name them. To this the Lord H——x Ld. H——x.

answer'd, *That the mentioning the Address and*
former Question, was not improper; That they

were stating the signification of two Synonymous
Words of great Weight and Importance, in

this Case; and therefore he desired, that the
Address to the Queen might be read. This

being done accordingly, his Lordship ad-
 ded, *He wonder'd at the Method used on this*

Occasion:

Occasion: For he understood the Queen was desired to give an immediate Answer to this Address; with an Intimation, That the House was sitting expecting Her Majesty's Answer, which was not usual.

D. A——e. Hereupon the Duke of A——le said,
 ‘He thought what the Noble Lord, that
 ‘spoke last, had said, was *Accusing* the
 ‘House of doing an *Uncivility* to the
 ‘Queen? At which several Lords, cry-
 Ld. H——x. ing, *Go on, go on: — The Lord H——x*
 said, *That if their Lordships look’d in their*
Journals, they would not find it usual.

E. P——t. The Earl of P——t Appealing to the
 Lords, ‘Whether the Words *Immediate An-*
 ‘*swer*, were ever mentioned? The Duke

D.B——m. of B——m said, ‘He never heard any
 ‘such Thing spoken, and if it had, he
 ‘would rather have gone to the *Tower*,
 ‘than have carry’d such a Message: Upon

Ld. H——x. which the Lord H——x excus’d what
 he had said, alledging, *He was not in the*
House when the Address was sent, but had
been told, that a Motion for an Immediate
Answer was made; which he believ’d was
without a Precedent. To this the Lord

Ld. F——rs. F——s answer’d, ‘That no such Thing
 ‘had been mention’d; but if it had, it
 ‘would not have been unusual; For he
 ‘remember’d such a Message was sent to
 ‘the late King *William*, when he lay Sick
 ‘That they had been long Debating about
 ‘the Words *Ministers* and *Cabinet-Council*
 ‘And that, to prevent all Exceptions, both
 ‘might

' might be put in the Question. Hereupon
 the Earl of P——w said, very shrewdly, E. P——w.
 ' That he thought the Word *Cabinet-Coun-*
 ' *cil* not so proper as *Ministers*:—— That
 ' he had heard a Distinction between the
 ' *Cabinet-Council* and the *Privy-Council*:
 ' That the *Privy-Counsellors* were such as
 ' thought to know every Thing, and
 ' knew Nothing; and those of the *Cabinet-*
 ' *Council* thought no Body knew any
 ' Thing but themselves: And that the
 ' same Distinction might, in great mea-
 ' sure, hold, as to *Ministers* and *Cabinet-*
 ' *Council*. That the word *Cabinet-Council*
 ' was, indeed, too *Copious*: For they dis-
 ' pos'd of all, finger'd the Money; they
 ' meddled with the War; they meddled
 ' with Things they did not understand:
 ' So that, sometimes, there was no *Minister*
 ' in the *Cabinet-Council*. The Lord H——x Ld. H——x.
 ' insisting against the Alteration made in the
 ' first Question, and pressing their Lordships to
 ' speak to the same Words they had used in
 ' their Address to the Queen: The Earl of
 ' R——r renew'd his former Expostula- E. R——r.
 ' tion, ' That, for several Years together,
 ' the Queen was to answer for every
 ' Thing, instancing in the Time when the
 ' *Memorial of the Church of England* was
 ' *Indicted*, and the Church was suggested to
 ' be in Danger, (which, for his part, his
 ' Lordship thought to be so, in the Hands
 ' of some Men) When the Answer was
 ' ready, to stop People's Mouths, *What!*
 ' *to suspect the Queen!*—— He added,
 ' That the Distinction between *Cabinet-*
 ' *Council*

D. A—e.

Ld. C—r.

‘*Council and Ministers, was a meer Nicety,*
 ‘*used only to Delay; That he knew the*
 ‘*Lord Godolphin was in that high Station:*
 ‘*And concluded with a Motion, That the*
 ‘*Lords would give an Account of what*
 ‘*they knew, provided they would speak*
 ‘*to the Point in Question, and not to a Ni-*
 ‘*cety. The Duke of A—le saying, He*
 ‘*thought all Ministers were of the Cabinet-*
 ‘*Council, but that all the Cabinet-Council*
 ‘*were not Ministers: The Lord C—r*
 urged the Ambiguity of these two Terms, as
 an Argument against using them; the rather
 because of Four of the Lords that were for
 the Question, Two were of one Opinion, and
 Two of another. That, however, he hoped
 they would drop this, and debate the main
 Question. That, for his own part, he was
 of Opinion, that the War in Spain ought to
 be Offensive and not Defensive; That this
 was the Sense of the whole Kingdom; That
 he did not remember, that, when the Earl
 of Peterborow’s Letter to Sir Charles
 Hedges, about his Lordship’s Projects, was
 read, there was any Difference of Opini-
 on in the Council: All being unanimous
 for an Offensive War in Spain; That when
 the Project against Thoulon was concerted
 with the Duke of Savoy, his Royal Highness
 never desired that the War might be De-
 fensive there. That it was unreasonable and
 unprecedented to censure Men for an Opini-
 on, because it had proved unsuccessful; and
 that, for his own Part, he gave his Advice
 with the Best and most Sincere Intention to
 serve his Country.

To

To this the Earl of P——w, answer'd, E. P——w,
 That one would be apt to think, the Ministry were, indeed, for a *Defensive War*, when they suffer'd him to want Men, Money, and all necessaries. That tho' he had Instructions to treat about the Siege of *Toulon*, he had Letters of Revocation sent him on a sudden ; which, however, he sent back unopen'd ; because having appear'd, in several Courts, with the Character of Ambassador Plenipotentiary, and the Duke of Berwick having taken his *Credentials*, he could not give *Recredentials*. That his Project, as trifling as it was accounted by the Ministry, would have taken *Toulon*, whereas the regular Project proved abortive. That when he came home, he was coldly receiv'd and disregarded ; but preserv'd himself, not only by his *Integrity* and *little Services*, but also by *Caution*, and *Patience*. After this his Lordship explain'd his Project upon *Naples*, ' which was to have been put in Execution in *February* : adding, that by the Reduction of that Kingdom, which was already dispos'd to declare for King *Charles*, and by the Conquest of *Sicily*, the Allies would have had 20000 Men to act against *France*, and Plenty of Provisions to supply their Forces in *Spain*. As for *Toulon*, that it might have been invested in the Winter, when there was no Garrison to defend it ; and to prove that he had concerted the Siege of *Toulon* with the Duke of *Savoy*, his Lordship produc'd a Letter from his Royal Highness : but offering to read it, several Lords cryed, *No*, ; I suppose out of Respect to that Prince. Answer to the Earl of P——w's Speech,

E. G — n. the Earl of G — n, said, *He would give their Lordships an account of his Thoughts and Reasons, why that Noble Earl's Project was not approved: that the very Overtures of it, transmitted hither by the Earl of P — w, a Letter in French, to Sir Charles Hedges, the day before, shew'd, that 'twas impossible the Duke of Savoy could be in earnest, the other Project being already concerted; And the Ministers here earnestly desiring, in his Royal Highness's name, that it might be an absolute Secret: so that even Prince Eugene knew nothing of it, at the time the Earl of P — wrote that Letter.*

E. N — m. Hereupon the Earl of N — m, standing up, said, 'That it was too common to judge of Men by the Events: But God forbid that the House should follow that Method. — That he would give the Lords his thoughts, what he should not, at that Juncture, have been for an *Offensive War*: That he would not speak as a *Soldier*, because he was none; but would speak only to Matters of Fact; and if he was wrong, he desired any Lord there would rectify him: — That he had no Pique, no Animosity against any Body; and would have Justice done without Partiality. That it appear'd by the Account or Representation the Earl of Galway gave of Affairs, towards the end of the year 1706, or beginning of 1707, that we were in so good a condition in Spain, that nothing could hurt us: And yet, notwithstanding the Reinforcement which the Earl Rich brought to Spain, there were not above 14000 Men at the Battle of *Almanza*. That in such Circumstances, the advising an *Offensive War*, was a very ill Counsel; the

therefore he concluded for the Question. Upon this the Earl of S——d, own'd, he gave E. S——d his Opinion for an Offensive War, because, to the best of his Understanding, it was the best Counsel that could be follow'd. That it was the general Opinion and Desire of the Nation, that the Earl of Gallway should march again to Madrid ; That all the Ministry then were unanimous in their Opinions for an Offensive War ; and that many Inconveniencies might have attended the dividing of the Army.

MY LORDS, (said the Duke of M——gh, who spoke on the same side) D. M——gh. I had the Honour of the Queen's Commands to treat with the Duke of Savoy, about an Attempt upon Toulon ; which Her Majesty, from the Beginning of this War, had look'd upon, as one of the most effectual means to finish it : And I can assure you, that in this whole Negotiation, with his Royal Highness's Ministers, one of whom, Count Briançon, is dead, the other, Count Maffey, is now here, not one word was spoken of Spain, where the War was to be managed upon its own Bottom, as well as that of Italy : And both independently upon one another.

As for the War in Spain, it was the general Opinion of England, that it should be Offensive : And as to my Lord Peterborow's Projects, I can assure your Lordships, that one of the greatest Instances that Holland and Savoy made, was, that the Emperor and we should not

insist upon an Expedition to Naples :
which might hinder the other design.

My Lords, *My Intentions were always Honest and Sincere, to contribute all that lay in my Power, to bring this Heavy and Expensive War to an End. God Almighty has Bless'd my Endeavours with Success : But if Men are to be Censur'd, when they give their Opinions to the best of their Understandings, I must expect to be found fault with, as well as the rest.*

My Lord Galway, and every body in Spain, have done their Duty : And tho' I must own, that Lord has been unhappy, and that he had no positive Orders for a Battle ; yet I must do him the Justice to say, that the whole Council of War were of his Opinion, to fight the Enemy, before the coming up of the Duke of Orleans, with a Reinforcement of 9 or 10000 Men.

On the other hand, I must confess I don't understand, how the separating of the Army would have favour'd the Siege of Toulon ?

E. P — w.

The Earl of P — w, saying there-upon, that there was a necessity of dividing it to go to *Madrid* ; the Duke of M — gh, resuming his Speech said,

D. M — gh.

I will not contradict that Lord as to the Situation of the Country ; but this
Separation

Separation of the Army could not be in order to a Defensive, but to an Offensive War : Which, in my opinion, was the best way to make a Diversion ; and thereby hinder the French from relieving Toulon.

But after all, that unhappy Battle had no other Effect, than to put us upon a Defensive : For the French Troops, that were detach'd from Spain, never came before Toulon.

The Duke of A——e, having answer'd D. A——e. this last part of the Duke of M——b's Speech, viz. That the Battle of Almanza, did but put us upon a Defensive in Spain : Answer'd, ' that as for what related to the Earl Rivers, it was certainly a Fault to prefer an UNFORTUNATE FOREIGNER, before a Peer of Great Britain. To which the Lord C——r. Lord C——r. replied, That the Answering Mr. Stanhope's Letter, by approving his Advice, was certainly the Wiser, the Honester, and the more popular Opinion ; every Body in England being then for an Offensive War. That he wish'd every Member of that August Assembly would lay his Hand on his Heart, and say, in conscience, whether he would not have been of the same Opinion. That to have advis'd a Lingring, Expensive, Defensive War, would, no doubt, have now been made more Criminal than this Charge, which is heavy enough. That the raising of the Siege of Toulon, could not, in Reason, be imputed to the Offensive War in Spain, and to the loss of the Battle of Almanza ; but rather, to the Expedition to Naples ; the slow March of the German Recruits, through the Country of the Gri-

Grisons, and other unforeseen Accidents, which attend all human Affairs : But, added his Lordship, if this Question should pass into a Resolution, it will be the Comfort of those on whom the Censure will fall, that the World will judge, that it is founded on strain'd Deductions, and forc'd Consequences, foreign from the Premises. — My Lords, all English

Men love Action : 'tis their Temper and Inclination. To conclude, I repeat it again, it will be a Consolation, that the Conclusion is not warranted by the Premises. The Earl of P——t

E. P——t.

answering, ' That the Battle of Almanza ' was a necessary consequence of the Opini- ' on and Directions of the Ministry : The

D. D——e.

' Duke of D——e replied, He remembered that the Lords themselves that now spoke against an Offensive War in Spain, were for it some Years before ; that, among the rest, the Earl of N——m moved for Twenty Battalions to be sent from Flanders to Spain, which could not be for a Defensive War ; that after the Battle of Almanza, no French Troops were sent from Spain to relieve Toulon ; and, in short, that an Offensive War is always the most effectual means to procure a Peace. To this the Duke

D. Sh——y.

of Sh——y answer'd, ' That in all things ' the Circumstances ought to be consider'd ' That an Offensive War may be proper at one ' time, and improper at another. That it ha- ' ving been urged, that no French Troops ' were sent from Spain to relieve Toulon ' 'twas certain, some Troops were order'd ' and upon the March, whose Approach ' might have the same Effect, as if they had ' actually arriv'd in Provence. That 'tis true ' this Nation is for Fighting, and for an Of- ' fensive War : But not for going to Madria

' right

‘right or wrong, as was General Stanhope’s
 ‘Opinion, approved by the Ministry. That
 ‘the Lord *Galway* had a good reason to
 ‘fight, because he could not help it; but
 ‘that there was no reason for the Ministers
 ‘here, to give that Opinion, because nothing
 ‘forc’d ’em to it. The Duke of *D—re*, D. D—e.
 taking Advantage of this Concession, said,
That since the Allies could not subsist without
fighting, it was unreasonable to censure the Ge-
nerals who gave their Opinions for a Battle.

The Earl of *N—m*, own’d on the E. N—m.
 other side, ‘That he made the Proposal for
 ‘sending 10000 Men from *Flanders* to *Spain*;
 ‘but that was after the Battle of *Almanza*;
 ‘and that only 7000 were sent. That as to
 ‘the business of *Toulon*; it was certain, that
 ‘immediately after the News of the Battle
 ‘of *Almanza*, the Court of *France* order’d
 ‘Detachments to be made from *Spain*, as ap-
 ‘pear’d by the *Paris Gazette* of the 4th of
 ‘*May*, 1707. That he would not affirm those
 ‘Troops did actually march into *Provence*;
 ‘but that, as had been observ’d, their Ap-
 ‘proach was sufficient to contribute to the
 ‘raising of the Siege of *Toulon*. After this
 ‘the Earl *R—s* said, that it had been E. R.—s.
 ‘alleg’d that the Battle of *Almanza* was
 ‘fought, *because the Allies wanted Provisions*;
 ‘but he could assure their Lordships, that
 ‘there was a Gentleman here in Town, who
 ‘brought ’em Provisions for Eight Days.
 ‘That, in truth, they did not design to fight,
 ‘but rather to retire towards *Valencia*; ha-
 ‘ving, for that purpose, sent General *Car-*
 ‘*penter* before, with part of his Dragoons:
 ‘But upon the Receipt of Orders from
 ‘*England*, they suddenly resolv’d upon a
 ‘Bat-

Lord F—rs.

‘ Battle, before they were rejoin’d by General Carpenter ; and without communicating to the Council of War the strength of the Enemy, of which they had Intelligence by Two Deserters, the Night before the Action. Hereupon the Lord F—rs said, on the same side, ‘ That ’twas plain the Council of *Valencia* was the cause of all our Misfortunes in *Spain* ; that the Resolutions taken in it, were carried against the Opinion of King *Charles* and his Ministers ; that ’twas certainly a fault in the Ministry here to approve that Council : For a Secretary of State gives no direction but from the *Cabinet-Council*. That it seem’d as if the Blame of the Raising the Siege of *Toulon*, was intended to be laid on the Emperor’s Forces ; but this Inquiry would be more proper at another time : And that another thing was to be inquired into ; viz. What number of Forces in Her Majesty’s Pay, were, at that time in *Spain* : And so concluded for the Question. The Lord M—n, on the other side, said, he was against it, for several Reasons : First, Because he knew not who was meant by the Ministry ; and he would not have a Censure pass upon Persons, who neither deserv’d, nor were intended to be Censured. Secondly, Because the Advice for an Offensive War, was, at that time, no ill Advice. Thirdly, Because he would be just to all Mankind, and not censure any Body, that gives his Opinion to the best of his Understanding, and with an honest intention. The Lord S—rs, own’d freely to their Lordships, that had he been in the place of those, that gave the Counsel for an Offensive War, he would have been of that Opinion, because he should have thought himself an ill Counsel-
sel-

Lord M—n.

Lord S—rs.

sektor to advise any thing against the general Opinion: Adding, That the ill Success of the Battle of Almanza was no good Argument against the Counsel for an Offensive War; for if they judg'd of Opinions by Events, no Man could be safe. The Earl R—rs having own'd, E. R—rs.

there might be other good Reasons why the Toulon Business did not succeed: The Earl of

R—r said, 'That for his own part, he E. R—r.

must confess, that had he, at that time, been

'of the Cabinet-Council, he could not have

'been for an Offensive War; nor would Po-

'pular Arguments have sway'd his Opinion:

'For he could not see the Reason, that be-

'cause the People love Action, we should be

'perpetually fighting: concluding upon the

'whole matter, that he was for the Question.

Several Lords calling for the Question, and the Chairman rising in order to read it, the Bishop of Ely said, He had only one word to offer, which was, that it not appearing to him, Bishop of Ely,

that there was any premeditated Ill Design in

the Ministry, when they gave their Opinion for

an Offensive VVar, he could not be for the

Question. The Duke of A—e, having desir'd, D. A—e.

red, that when this Question was over, he

might offer another; the same was readily

agreed to, and then the Earl of Abingdon put

the following Question.

'That it appears by the Earl of Sunder-*The Question*

'land's Letter, that the carrying the War put.

'Offensively in Spain, was approved and

'directed by the Ministers, notwithstanding

'the design of attempting Toulon, which the

'Ministers knew at that time was concerted

'with the Duke of Savoy, and therefore are

'justly to be blamed for contributing to all

'our Misfortunes in Spain, and to the dis-

T

'ap

‘appointment of the Expedition against
‘Toulon.

*The Question
carried in the
Affirmative.*

There happening a Division, the Earls of
Portland and *Islay*, were appointed *Tellers*,
and it appeared that there were 68 Lords
Content, and 48 *not Content*.

D. A — e.

After this the Duke of *A — e* made a
Speech importing, in Substance: ‘He was
‘inform’d, that the Earl of *Peterborow* had
‘the Queen’s Commands to Negotiate
‘Matters of great Importance Abroad, and
‘was to set out the next day. That he ho-
‘ped every Member of that House was con-
‘vinc’d that he had perform’d Great and
‘Eminent Services to his Country, not-
‘withstanding the Difficulties and Discou-
‘ragements he labour’d under: and how
‘with a Handful of Men, for his Grace
‘thought he might call ’em a Handful, since
‘they never amounted to Ten Thousand
‘Men, he took the important City of *Bar-
celona*, and reduc’d so many Provinces of
‘Spain. — That he needed not tell their
‘Lordships how he had been rewarded for
‘those great Services: But that ’twas his
‘Opinion, they ought to pass a Compli-
‘ment upon him, which was all the Reward
‘they could at that time bestow: And there-
‘fore ’twas his Grace’s Motion, that this
‘Question be put:

*Question mo-
ved by the
Duke of Ar-
gyle.*

That the Earl of *Peterborow*, during the
time he had the Honour of Commanding the
Army in Spain, did perform many Great and
Eminent Services; and if the Opinion he gave
in the Council of War at *Valencia* had been
follow’d, it might very probably have prevented
the Misfortunes that have happen’d since in
Spain.

Thi

This Question being carried without Dividing, the House was resum'd; and the Earl of *Abingdon* having reported the Two Resolutions taken in the Committee, the Lord Keeper put the same Questions severally to the House, which were again agreed to. But before the second Question was put, the Earl of *W——n* desired, that the *E. W——n.* Lords who were for the first Question, might say agreed, that such Lords as were against it might enter their Protestations: which they did accordingly.

A Motion for Adjourning to the *Monday* following being made, the Earl of *R——r* *E. R——r.* made another Motion, that such Lords as pleas'd, might make Animadversions on the Protestations of such Lords as should protest: which was agreed to. Then the Duke of *Buckingham* said, One thing more was to be done before they Adjourn'd; and that he would propose a Question, which he was sure would be readily agreed to, viz. That the Earl of *Peterborow* have the Thanks of the House for his Eminent and Remarkable Services; and that the Lord Keeper return him the Thanks of the House immediately. This Question being unanimously agreed to, the Lord Keeper address'd himself to the Earl of *Peterborow*, in the following Speech. *D. B —— m.*

My Lord Peterborow,

' I am commanded by my Lords to return their Thanks to your Lordship, for your many Eminent and Faithful Services to your Queen and Country, during your Command in Spain. *The Lord Keeper's Speech to his Lordship.*

My Lord,

' The Thanks of this Illustrious Assembly is an Honour which has been rarely paid

‘ to any Subject : but never after a stricter
 ‘ inquiry into the nature of any Service ;
 ‘ upon a more mature Deliberation ; or
 ‘ with greater Justice, than, at this time,
 ‘ to your Lordship.

‘ Such is your Lordship’s known Gene-
 ‘ rosity and truly noble Temper, that I assure
 ‘ my self, the Present I am now offering to
 ‘ your Lordship is the more acceptable, as
 ‘ it comes *pure and unmixt* ; and is unattend-
 ‘ ed with any other *Reward*, which your
 ‘ Lordship might justly think would be an
 ‘ *Allay* to it.

My Lord,

‘ Had more *Days* been allow’d me than I
 ‘ have had *Minutes*, to call to mind the won-
 ‘ derful and amazing Success, which perpe-
 ‘ tually attended your Lordship in *Spain*,
 ‘ (the Effect of your Lordship’s Personal
 ‘ Bravery and Conduct) I would not attempt
 ‘ the enumerating your particular Services,
 ‘ since I should offend your Lordship, by
 ‘ the Mention of such as I could recollect ;
 ‘ and give a just Occasion of Offence to this
 ‘ Honourable House, by my involuntary
 ‘ Omission of the far greater Part of them.

‘ Had your Lordship’s Wise Counsels,
 ‘ particularly your Advice at the Council
 ‘ in *Valentia*, been pursued in the fol-
 ‘ lowing Campaign, the fatal Battle of
 ‘ *Almanza*, and our greatest Misfortunes
 ‘ which have since happen’d in *Spain*, had
 ‘ been prevented, and the Design upon *Toulon*
 ‘ might have happily succeeded.

‘ I shall detain your Lordship no longer
 ‘ than in Obedience to the Order I have
 ‘ receiv’d, to return your Lordship, as I
 ‘ do, the Thanks of this House, for your
 ‘ *Emi-*

' Eminent and Remarkable Services to your
' Queen and Country, during your Com-
' mand in Spain.

The Earl of Peterborow's Answer.

My Lords,

*For the great Honour and Favour I have
receiv'd from your Lordships, I return my most
humble Thanks, with a Heart full of the great-
est Respect and Gratitude. No Services can
deserve such a Reward. It is more than a suf-
ficient Recompense for any past HARSHIPS;
and to which nothing can give an Addition. I
cannot reproach my self with any want of Zeal
for the Publick Service: But your Lordships
Approbation of what I was able to do, towards
serving my Queen and Country, gives me new
Life; and I shall endeavour, in all my future
Actions, not to appear unworthy of the unmeri-
ted Favour I have receiv'd to Day from this
Great Assembly.*

The Protests which many of the Lords The Lords
enter'd, were as follows: Protests.

January 9th. 1710.

*Resolv'd, that the Earl of Peterborow has
given a very faithful, just and honourable Ac-
count of the Councils of War in Valencia.*

January 21st. 1710.

To the Questions for rejecting the Peti-
tions of the Earl of Galway and Lord Ty-
rawley.

Dissen-

Dissentient,

‘ Because that when a Question was sta-
 ‘ ted in the House, which seemed to us to
 ‘ import a Censure on the Conduct of the
 ‘ Earl of *Galway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and Ge-
 ‘ neral *Stanhope*, the two Lords being now
 ‘ in Town, should, we conceive, have been
 ‘ heard in their Defence, before the Que-
 ‘ stion passed, tho’ they had not petitioned
 ‘ to put in their Answers; much less ought
 ‘ the said Petitions to have been rejected:
 ‘ And we think that their having been be-
 ‘ fore examined, only as to what they re-
 ‘ membred concerning the Council of *Va-*
 ‘ *lencia*, (when they did not know that any,
 ‘ much less what Censure was intended upon
 ‘ the Opinions given at that Council) is not
 ‘ sufficient to satisfy what we apprehend to
 ‘ be the Rule of *Natural Justice*; that eve-
 ‘ ry one should have an Opportunity of an-
 ‘ swering for themselves, at least upon these
 ‘ their humble Petitions, before what we
 ‘ take to be a Publick Censure should pass
 ‘ upon them.

Bedford.
Halifax.
Leicester.
Ashburnham.
Gil. Sarum.
R. Petreburg.
Rockingham.
Mokun.
Marlborough.
J. Winton.
W. Carlol.
Joh. Landaff.

Devonshire.
Haverham.
Sunderland.
Wharton.
Joh. Lich. & Cove.
Stamford.
Orford.
Somers.
Cowper.
W. Lincoln.
Scarborough.
W. Asaph.

Kent.
Lincoln.
Dorchester.
Berkeley.
J. Bangor.
Herbert.
Harvey.
Bridgewater.
Godolphin.
J. Ely.
C. Norwich.

Ther

‘ Then it being moved, that the Earl of Galway and Lord Tyrawley (if without) might be called in and heard, it was order’d accordingly ; and they not being present, the House according to Order was adjourned during pleasure, and put into a Committee to take into farther Consideration the present State of War in Spain ; after long time spent therein, the House was resumed, and the Earl of Abingdon reported, That the Committee had come to the following Resolution ; viz. *That the Earl of Galway, Lord Tyrawley, and General Stanhope, insisting at a Conference held at Valencia, sometime in January, 1706, in the Presence of the King of Spain, and the Queen’s Name being used in maintenance of their Opinion for an Offensive War, contrary to the King of Spain’s Opinion, and that of all the General Officers, and Publick Ministers, except the Marquiss das Minas ; and the Opinion of the Earl of Galway, Lord Tyrawley, and General Stanhope, being pursued in the Operations of the following Campaign, was the unhappy Occasion of the Battle of Almanza, and one great Cause of our Misfortunes in Spain, and of the Disappointment of the Duke of Savoy’s Expedition before Toulon, concerted with her Majesty.*

‘ Then the Question was put, That the House agreed with the Committee in the said Resolutions. It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Dissentient,

1. ‘ Because we conceive, that the Proofs which have been before the House were not sufficient to warrant the Facts, as they were stated in the Question.

2. ‘ Be-

2. ' Because we conceive, that the said
' Proofs do not support the Consequences
' drawn from the *Facts* stated in the Questi-
' on; especially the Disappointment of the
' Expedition against *Toulon*, which (as we
' humbly apprehend) was clearly occasioned
' by other Causes, and not by the Cause
' assigned in the Question.

3. ' Because we conceive it may be of
' dangerous Consequence, if those who may
' have the Honour to serve the Queen in
' *Spain*, should from hence have Reason to
' apprehend that they may be Censured for
' presuming to insist on such Opinions as
' shall appear to them to be most for the
' Queen's Service, and the common Cause,
' if contrary to the Opinion of the King of
' *Spain*, and his Ministers.

' The same Lords have subscribed to these
' Reasons, as to that of Rejecting the Peti-
' tions.

Die Veneris, January 12th.

' The House according to Order was Ad-
' journed during Pleasure, and put into a
' Committee to take into farther Considera-
' tion the present State of War in *Spain*, after
' a long time spent, the House was resumed,
' and the Earl of *Abingdon* reported that the
' Committee had come to the following Re-
' solutions, viz.

1. ' That it appears by the Earl of Sunder-
' land's Letter, that the carrying on the War
' Offensively in *Spain*, was approved, and di-
' rected by the Ministers, notwithstanding the
' Design of attempting *Toulon*, which the Mi-
' nisters at that time knew was concerted with
' the Duke of Savoy, and therefore are justly
' to be blamed for contributing to all our Mis-
' for-

'fortunes in Spain, and to the Disappointment
'of the Expedition against Toulon.

2. 'That the Earl of Peterborow, during
'the time he had the Honour of Commanding
'the Army in Spain, did perform many great
'and Eminent Services; and if the Opinion
'he gave in the Council of War at Valencia
'had been followed, it might very probably
'have prevented the Misfortunes that have
'happen'd since in Spain.

Then the first Resolution being read by
the Clerk, the Question was put, *That the
House do agree with the Committee in this Re-
solution.*

It was resolv'd in the Affirmative.

Dissentient,

'Because that, considering the Army of
'the Allies in Spain was to receive so great
'an Addition of Troops, sent under the
'Earl Rivers, the general Desire and Ex-
'pectation of the Kingdom to have the War
'brought to a speedy Conclusion, and all
'other Circumstances of the War, as it
'then stood, we are of Opinion that an *Of-
fensive War* was then fittest for those in
'Her Majesty's Service to advise; and we
'do not find reason, by any thing arising on
'the Examinations and Debates, to be of
'another Opinion; the occasion of Fighting
'the Battle of *Almanza* depending, as we
'conceive, on Causes sublequent to that
'Advice; the ill Success of it, as we ap-
'prehend, being justly attributed to other
'manifest Reasons, and the real Design on
'Toulon, as finally adjusted with the Duke
'of Savoy, not requiring, as appears to us,
'the Assistance of any Forces from Spain.

V

Devon-

Devonshire.

Kent.

Lincoln.

Wharton.

Godolphin.

Gil. Sarrum.

Somers.

Jo. Litch. & Cove. W. Lincoln.

W. Asaph.

Dorsett.

Sunderland.

Bolton.

Bedford.

Leicester.

Stamford.

Buckingham.

Scarborough.

J. Ely.

Jo. Landaff.

Harvey.

Bangor.

Marlborough.

Dorchester.

Orford.

Herbert.

Mohun.

Cowper.

Ashburnham.

C. Norwich.

Bridgewater.

Derby.

The Earl of Galway's REPLY, or OBSERVATIONS upon the Earl of Peterborow's Answers, to the Five Questions propos'd to his Lordship by the Lords, are as follows :

The Earl of Galway's Observations, on the Earl of Peterborow's Answers.

YOUR Lordships having been pleas'd to allow me a Copy of all such Papers as have been produc'd to prove the truth of the Earl of *Peterborow's* Answers to the five Questions that were propos'd to him by this Honourable House, together with a Copy of those Questions and Answers, with leave to answer to any such part thereof, as I might conceive my self to be concern'd in, and have not already sufficiently explain'd in my Narrative, I do take the liberty of observing to your Lordships, that,

The Earl of *Peterborow* to the first Question, is pleas'd to say, — *The Management of the War in Spain, when under the Conduct of other Generals, was not only supported with great Numbers of Men, and vast Sums of Money, but also with Notorious Falsehoods,*

‘hoods, publish’d in their Favour, to excuse
 ‘their repeated Disgraces — whereas his
 ‘Lordship cannot but remember, that when
 ‘he sail’d from *Portugal* with the King of
 ‘*Spain* to *Barcelona*, he left only one Regi-
 ‘ment of Horse, and five of Foot, under my
 ‘Command in that Country, I having vo-
 ‘luntarily offer’d him, and he as freely ac-
 ‘cepted of Two Regiments of Dragoons
 ‘from *Portugal*, and Four Battalions of Foot
 ‘from *Gibraltar*, which I had sent to the De-
 ‘fence of that place.

‘I declare I never traduc’d the said Earl’s
 ‘Conduct, either by Letters or otherwise,
 ‘tho’ it seems the Queen had been fully in-
 ‘form’d thereof, particularly in regard to
 ‘the Misunderstanding between his Lordship
 ‘and the King of *Spain*, to which his Ca-
 ‘tholick Majesty has attributed *his Delays in*
 ‘*Marching to his Capital*, as may appear by
 ‘Count *Gallas*’s Memorial, a Copy whereof
 ‘lies upon your Lordships Table. ’Tis
 ‘well known, the first *Disgrace* that ever
 ‘happen’d to us in *Spain*, was occasion’d by
 ‘his Lordship’s not joyning us in time, at
 ‘*Madrid*; and all the Misfortunes that at-
 ‘tended us afterwards, were owing to that
 ‘neglect.

‘His Lordship is pleas’d to say farther in
 ‘his Answer to the same Question, *That to*
 ‘*excuse the fatal Battle of Almanza*, a King
 ‘*was to be us’d at that rate, as to have it, in*
 ‘*an account Printed by Authority, declared,*
 ‘*that he took numbers amounting to 4 or 5000*
 ‘*Men, from a Battle to be Fought for his*
 ‘*Crown, the very Regiments of Horse and*
 ‘*Foot mention’d by Name*; whereas it is noto-
 ‘riously known to the whole World, that he took

' only about 200 Miserable Spanish Dragons,
 ' and that of the Regiments mention'd to be
 ' taken away from the English General in Va-
 ' lencia, some of them were never in Being,
 ' others were Regiments of Trained-Bands in
 ' Barcelona; and none of them within 250
 ' Miles of the Place—— Whereupon I beg
 ' leave to observe, that notwithstanding the
 ' Earl's Reflection on that Paper publish'd
 ' by Authority; the Account therein Printed
 ' is so far from having been exaggerated,
 ' that there were actually some Battalions
 ' of Regular Troops absent in Catalonia, be-
 ' sides those mention'd in the Gazette, June,
 ' 1707; and several Officers who were at
 ' Almanza can depose, there was not one
 ' Spanish Corps, either Horse, Foot, or Dra-
 ' goons, on our side, at that Battle.

' If part of the King's Forces were at
 ' 250 Miles distance, that may be a reason
 ' why they could not be at the Battle; but
 ' none can be given for their being at that
 ' distance, except in the case of some few
 ' Garrisons, which might, indeed, have been
 ' necessary, but could not require above 6
 ' or 7 Battalions, whilst the Army was then
 ' in the Field; whereas his Catholick Ma-
 ' jesty had at that time, in his own Pay, in
 ' Spain, above 6000 Men, besides the Dutch
 ' and English that were in Arragon and Ca-
 ' talonia. And those Regiments which the
 ' Earl is pleas'd to call *Trained-Bands*, be-
 ' cause they bore the name of some particu-
 ' lar Town or Province that rais'd or substi-
 ' ted them, are no more so, than the Regi-
 ' ments of Picardy and Burgundy in France,
 ' tho' newly raised.

' In his Lordship's Answer to the second
 ' Question he is pleas'd to aver, That from
 ' the

'the time the Earl of Galway came first into
 'Spain as far as Almaras, and thence re-
 'turn'd back to Portugal, the Earl of Peter-
 'borow had no Advices from the Earl of
 'Galway, no account of the Motives of that
 'Retreat, or any hopes given him of the return
 'of the Portuguese into Spain. What his
 'Lordship says upon this Occasion, is very
 'true, for whilst he was at so great a Di-
 'stance Besieg'd in *Barcelona*, and the Duke
 'of *Bermick*, with a considerable Body of
 'Horse between him and us, it was to no
 'purpose to think of sending Dispatches by
 'Land, neither was it necessary to inform
 'the Enemy that way, that the *Portuguese*
 'were resolv'd (notwithstanding the repeat-
 'ed Instances of the Foreign Generals to the
 'contrary) to return back again to their
 'own Country, after their Army had ad-
 'vanc'd as far as the Bridge of *Almaras*. But
 'when we got to *Madrid*, I immediately sent
 'so many Expresses with Letters, both to
 'the Earl of *Peterborow*, and the King of
 '*Spain*, that it was morally impossible his
 'Lordship could have been ignorant, above
 'eight days of our arrival there : and I have
 'since been assured, by the Inhabitants of
 '*Barcelona*, that they were all inform'd of
 'it by that time ; from whence I must con-
 'clude, that his Lordship's *Delays in joining*
 '*us*, were voluntary, and not occasioned by
 'want of Intelligence. I have asserted in the
 'Narrative, which I deliver'd into this most
 'Honourable House, that I do verily be-
 'lieve, if the *Portuguese* Army had been
 'joyn'd in time, after their Arrival at *Ma-*
 '*drig*, that the Forces with the King of *Spain*,
 'and under the Command of the Earl of Pe-
 'terborow,

' *terborow*, we might have been able to have
 ' driven the Duke of *Anjou* out of *Spain*, and
 ' have put an end to an Expensive War
 ' nor was this my Opinion only, but that o
 ' all the World at that time. And I find hi
 ' Lordship thinks it so far imports him, to
 ' be clear of this Imputation, that he is re
 ' solv'd to be rid of it at any rate. For cer
 ' tainly nothing less than an Apprehension o
 ' this nature could have made him aver
 ' Fact, so improbable as that, where, in hi
 ' farther Answer to the same Question, he
 ' says, — that he receiv'd no Letter, no Mes
 ' sage from the Earl of *Galway*, — after hi
 ' second Entrance into *Spain*; nor had the leas
 ' notice of his Scituation, Circumstances, or De
 ' sign, till he saw his Troops retreating from the
 ' Enemy, to take the strong Camp of *Guadal*
 ' *axara*.

' Now what could be the design of his
 ' Lordship's Marching to *Guadalaxara*, with
 ' so small a body of Troops, as is mentione
 ' in my Narrative, unless he knew he wa
 ' to meet us there? Besides, his Lordship
 ' forgets that he came not to *Guadalaxara*
 ' till some days after the *Portuguese* had been
 ' actually incamp'd there, as I can make ap
 ' pear by the Oath of several Officers; and
 ' consequently it was impossible for him to
 ' have seen us retreating thither.

' I believe it may be necessary, upon thi
 ' occasion to repeat, that when his Lordship
 ' did joyn us, he brought no more *Englis*
 ' Troops with him, than one Regiment o
 ' Dragoons and a Detachment of another
 ' tho' he had actually at that time, under hi
 ' Command in *Spain*, 13 *English* Battalions and
 ' 4 Regiments of Dragoons; as likewise, tha

the Officer, who (his Lordship says) pass'd through his Quarters, with Letters for the King of *Spain*, and none for him, was never design'd to have gone within several Leagues of his Lordship, unless he had been oblig'd to it, by a Party of the Enemy, as I have already explain'd more at large in my Narrative; and I cannot help observing, 'tis very improbable, that that Officer should have had occasion to apply to the Earl's Secretary for Money, because I gave him an 100 Pistoles at the time I dispatch'd him.

'In his Lordships Answer to the 3d Question, he is pleas'd to say — *that the Earl of Galway continued about 40 Days at Madrid, without making any Endeavours to augment his Troops, or provide any Magazines for the Subsistence of his Army; that meeting the Enemy unexpectedly, and retreating to the Camp of Guadalaxara, the Troops were without Provisions, and in the greatest Disorder.* In reply to this Paragraph, I do affirm that the *Portugueze* staid no longer time at *Madrid*, than was necessary to get the King Proclaim'd there, which did not exceed ten days; then advanc'd as far as *Guadalaxara*, and afterwards to *Guadalaxara*, about 60 Miles beyond *Madrid*, where we oblig'd part of the Duke of *Anjou's* Troops to repass the River; but were not willing to engage them, at a time, when we had reason to expect we should have been joyn'd in a very few days, by the Forces with the King of *Spain*, and Earl of *Peterborough*, which was the only secure Method left us to augment our Troops; for it would have been very imprudent to have
 ' attempt-

attempted to form Corps of the *Castilians*,
 who were intirely devoted to the Duke of
Anjou's Interest. But all the Officers of
 the Army know we were so far from
 wanting Provisions our selves, that we sent
 a Convoy of 8000 Loaves to meet the King
 and Earl of *Peterborow*, which (by their
 Delay in not advancing fast enough) grew
 Mouldy ; and was afterwards pillaged by
 the Peasants. His Lordships Information
 of our want of Intelligence of the Enemies
 Motions, and of our Disorder upon the
 Retreat, are as great Mistakes as the for-
 mer : for the Occasion of our advancing to
Guadaraxa, was purely to post our selves
 in such a manner, as to prevent the Enemy
 from marching or sending Detachments to
 intercept the King of *Spain* ; and when we
 had reason to believe him out of danger,
 we return'd to *Guadalaxara*, there to be
 joyn'd by the King and Earl of *Peterborow* ;
 nor was it possible for his Lordship to have
 seen our Disorder, had there been any, be-
 cause, as I have already observed, he came
 not to *Guadalaxara* himself, till some days
 after we had been incamp'd there.

Notwithstanding the Earl of *Peterborow*
 is pleas'd to say, — *that we lost 5000 Men*
in the Retreat to Valencia, without a Blow
and entirely ruin'd our whole Cavalry : 'Tis
 certain, our loss upon that Occasion was
 very inconsiderable, if any, and the Retreat
 made in so good order, that the Enemy
 (Superior as they were in number), never
 durst venture to Attack us ; after the warm
 Reception, 22 of their Squadrons met with
 from two Battalions under the Command
 of Colonel *Wade*, in the Town of *Villavieja*,

Nov

Nova, notwithstanding we were oblig'd to cross Plains and Rivers in their View.

' And tho' his Lordship averrs in his Answer to this Question — *That this Retreat was made against the King's Opinion, and that of all his Officers and Ministers.* It is certain the Retreat was concerted and agreed upon in a Council of War: 'Tis true some Persons about the King seem'd, at first, inclinable to have taken Quarters in *Castile*, but that was soon after found impracticable; for none of those *Spaniards*, who were best acquainted with the Country, could make a Disposition of Quarters, where the Troops could be secure; and therefore it was resolved immediately to cross the *Tagus*, before the approaching Rains should have rendred the Fords impracticable; which being done, our next Design was to have lodg'd our selves behind the River *Xucar*: But neither could this be done, without taking a small Town with a Castle upon that River, that commanded a Bridge, where the Enemy had a Garrison; and therefore a Disposition was made for attacking this Town; but by the delay of the King's Generals, the Execution of this matter was so long deferr'd, that the Enemy had already reinforced their Garrison, and were advanced so near us with a superior Force, that it was not thought advisable to attempt the Place. Thus the only Resource left us was the Kingdom of *Valencia*, whither we were absolutely obliged to retreat, that we might preserve our Communication with the Seas, and canton with Security.

X

Nor

' Nor is it to be wondred, that Count
 ' Noyelles, in his Letter to the Earl of Peter-
 ' borow, should seem dissatisfied with the
 ' measures, that were then taken, since 'tis
 ' well known, that General used underhand
 ' to ridicule those very Opinions in Councils
 ' of War, to which he had given his own
 ' Assent : For being disappointed of the
 ' Command of the Army, (which was what
 ' he expected at his first Arrival) he seem'd
 ' resolv'd, that no other General should
 ' have an Army to Command. 'Tis very
 ' notorious, that a Dutch and Spanish Batta-
 ' lion, with a Detachment of English and
 ' Portugueze, amounting to above 3000 Men
 ' were sent to Cuenca, and thrown away there
 ' (after it had been resolv'd to retreat to Va-
 ' lencia) purely to satisfy his Importunity
 ' for I always foresaw it would be impossi-
 ' ble to protect a Garrison at that Distanc
 ' from our Quarters; but what is still more
 ' extraordinary, the sending the King's
 ' Troops into Arragon with part of the
 ' Dutch, who might otherwise have been
 ' at the Battle of Almanza, was another fa-
 ' tal Effect of Count Noyelles's Advice.

' In the E. of Peterborow's Answer to the
 ' Fourth Question he is pleas'd to say—That
 ' several Councils of War were held in the
 ' Month of January, at Valencia, about the
 ' time that Intelligence was brought, that the
 ' Forces under the E. Rivers were entred into
 ' the Mediterranean, in order to adjust the
 ' Measures for the ensuing Campaign: That
 ' the Matters therein debated were principally
 ' whether the Army should march towards Ma-
 ' drid, and seek the Enemy: In the Debate
 ' the Earl of Peterborow positively assured

That the Earl of Galway, Mr. Stanhope, and the Lord Tyrawley, supported those measures with the Portuguese General; and that the King, the C. de Noyelles, the Spanish Generals and Ministers with himself, argued strongly against those Measures, as highly dangerous and impracticable; and this in repeated Councils of War, till, at last, the E. of Peterborow, solicited by the King of Spain to renew the Debate, desired the King, that he would order all, call'd to the Council, to bring their Opinions in Writing, that every body's Opinion, and Reasons for that Opinion might appear, and be known to the World; which according to the King's Commands were put in Writing, and Delivered at the Council.

In Reply to this Assertion, I would beg Leave to appeal to your Lordships Memories, whether, upon the first mention of these Resolutions in this most Honourable House, the Earl did not as positively affirm, *That the Conclusive Council for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign was held on the 15th of January, and whether he did not offer to depose on Oath, that in that very Council, no person whatever was of Opinion for making an Offensive War, and against dividing the Troops, but the Lord Tyrawley, Mr. Stanhope and I.* Soon after, indeed, upon farther Recollection, he was pleas'd to add the Marquis *das Minas* to our number; and I observe he has since given himself a much larger Latitude, both as to the time of Holding that Council, and as to the Persons who voted for an *Offensive War*. His Lordship is now so far from Confining himself to a Day, that he takes

' in the whole Month, and by *Accusing* u
 ' more modestly, for having opposed only
 ' the King, Count *Noyelles*, himself and the
 ' *Spanish* Generals and Ministers, leaves half
 ' the Council on our side ; for supposing all
 ' the *Spanish* Generals and Ministers to have
 ' assisted at that Council, there could only
 ' have been Twelve Persons there, viz.
 ' Prince *Lichtenstein*, Count *Oropeza*, Count
 ' *Corsana*, Count *Cardona*, Count *Noyelles*
 ' My Lord *Peterborough*, the Marquis *da*
 ' *Minas*, Count *d' Assumar*, My Lord *Ty*
 ' *rawley*, Mr. *Stanhope*, Monsieur *Fresheim*
 ' and I. The last Six his Lordship has plain-
 ' ly left on our side ; but my Lord *Tyrawley*
 ' positively affirms, Count *Oropeza* was of
 ' the same Opinion, and believes Count
 ' *Corsana* was so too. Thus taking the mat-
 ' ter as the E. of *Peterborow* is pleas'd to state
 ' it, we had an Equality ; and as my Lord
 ' *Tyrawley* remembers, the greater Number
 ' of our Party.

' Perhaps, when my Lord *Peterborow* con-
 ' tends so positively to prove that Council
 ' of the 15th of *January* *conclusive*, he was
 ' led into that *ERROR*, by the Mistake
 ' in my Lord *Sunderland's* Letter, in Answer
 ' to one of Mr. *Stanhope's* of *Jan. 15* ; but he
 ' has since been pleas'd to allow, that the
 ' Council of the 15th was not *Conclusive*,
 ' and that many more subsequent Councils
 ' were held, which determined the Opera-
 ' tions of the ensuing Campaign, wherein
 ' he voted himself for marching to *Madrid*
 ' by the way of *Arragon*, which, I should
 ' have imagined, had left no farther Room
 ' to mention our Opinions of the 15th ; but
 ' because he is still resolv'd to make good his
 ' Charge

Charge against my Lord Tyrawley, Mr. Stanhope and me, he affirms to your Lordships, *That the Occasion of that Change in the subsequent Councils was, because the Opinion of the Majority had been over-ruled by a Minister of Her Majesty, assuring, That the Queen had given him Orders to declare in her Name, that her positive Orders were, that they should seek the Enemy, march to Madrid, and not divide the Troops, upon any Account whatsoever.*

I must confess I do not conceive that it imports me much to reply to this part of the Earl's Answer, nor shall I attempt to make an imperfect Defence for an absent Man; for if Mr. Stanhope was here, I doubt not but he would be able sufficiently to justify his own Conduct in this Affair: Yet I cannot help saying, that even *MALICE* it self has never yet suggested, that my Lord Tyrawley, Mr. Stanhope and I did not act on that Occasion, with great *INTEGRITY*, according to the best of our Understandings; nor, (with great Submission to this most Honourable House) shall I ever be ashamed to own an Opinion, which was then, not only the common Sense of the Army, but agreeable to the Desires and Interest of the whole Kingdom of England. In the Earl of Peterborough's farther Answer to this Question, he is pleas'd to say, — *That notwithstanding this, the Earl of Galway brought the Army into the Plains of Valencia, the direct contrary Route to that of Arragon, and into all those Dangers which he was to avoid, by marching by the Head of the Tagus.* In Reply to this Answer I shall only observe, that

' that I had not the Command of that Army
 ' (which consisted of Three separate Bodies,
 ' *English, Portuguese and Dutch*) but the Marq.
 ' *das Minas*, from whom I always received Or-
 ' ders, and the Battle of *Almanza* was fought
 ' by the Unanimous Approbation of a Coun-
 ' cil of War; nor could the Resolutions of
 ' that Council have ever been executed, had
 ' there been the least Difference in Opinion,
 ' because each Commander of a separate
 ' Corps might have refused to march.

' For the occasion of our moving towards
 ' *Almanza*, I must beg leave to refer to my
 ' Narrative, where I have mentioned more
 ' at large; that in order to execute the Re-
 ' solutions of those Councils of War, where
 ' it was agreed we should march to *Madrid*
 ' by the way of *Arragon*, but first to destroy
 ' the Enemies Magazines on the Frontiers of
 ' *Valencia*, I went with the Marquiss *das*
 ' *Minas* in the beginning of *April* to *Yecla*,
 ' where the Enemies chief Magazines lay,
 ' and from thence to *Villena*, where we had
 ' Advice of their Troops being assembled
 ' at *Almanza*, upon which that Council was
 ' held, wherein the Battle was unanimously
 ' resolv'd on. The Earl of *Peterborow* is
 ' pleas'd to add a Reason for his Opinion;
 ' — *That the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eu-*
 ' *gene had declared their Sentiments for a*
 ' *Defensive War at that time in Spain, and*
 ' *had Communicated their Thoughts to Charles*
 ' *the III. upon that Subject, to the certain*
 ' *Knowledge of the Earl of Peterborow, as*
 ' *he can make appear by Authentick Papers from*
 ' *the King of Spain.*

' I shall not take upon me to deny a mat-
 ' ter of Fact which his Lordship so positively
 ' affirms,

'affirms, but I have been credibly informed,
 'that the Duke of *Marlborough* and my
 'Lord *Godolphin* did both of them assure this
 'most Honourable House, that *the true Pro-*
 '*ject against Toulon was not concerted by the*
 '*Earl of Peterborow, Prince Eugene and*
 '*the Duke of Savoy ; but first set on foot by*
 '*the Duke of Marlborough with Count Mas-*
 '*fey in Flanders, and finished in England,*
 'with the Counts *Maffey* and *Briançon* ;
 'but did not require that any Troops should
 'be sent from *Spain*, nor was ever Commu-
 'nicated to the Earl of *Peterborow* ; which,
 'indeed, his Lordship seems to be aware
 'of, when he says not long after, *that the*
 '*Project against Toulon, as settled by him,*
 '*had been so altered, that the Duke of Savoy*
 '*publickly declared his Dislike of engaging in*
 '*it* — And yet it is most certain that his
 'Royal Highness did engage in an Attempt
 'against *Toulon*, pursuant to the Project
 'concerted in *England* ; and tho' that At-
 'tempt did not prove entirely successful,
 'it had a very good Effect : For thereby a
 'great Body of the Enemies Troops were
 'diverted from acting elsewhere ; and a con-
 'siderable Damage was done to the Fleet and
 'Magazines of *France*.

'What his Lordship says, concerning a
 'Project that was formed for the Taking of
 '*Orignela* before the Opening of the Cam-
 'paign, is very true ; but that Project be-
 'ing afterwards found impracticable, for
 'want of Provisions, and the Campaign
 'drawing near, the Earl *Rivers's* Troops,
 'which had been quartered, after their
 'Landing at *Alicant*, in the nearest and most
 'Commodious Towns for their Reception,
 'were

‘ were ordered to remove to the *Oya de Castalla*, two short days March from the places where they lay before, that the Enemy might not get between them and the rest of our Quarters, to surprise us.

‘ In the Earl’s Answer to the Fifth Question, he says — *The King of Spain, when the Troops were marching into Murcia towards the Enemy, assembled a Council of War, to no other purpose, but to send by the Hands of his Secretary of State a Protest, with his Reasons why he would not march with the Army, but go to protect his Subjects in Catalonia; the Contents of which Protest the Earl very well remembers, having had a Copy of it by the King’s Order.* His Lordship’s Memory, as positive as he is, must have fail’d him extremely in this Matter; for the Army never did march into *Murcia*, nor any part of it, except a Detachment of the Troops under his Lordship’s Command, which return’d from thence with very ill Success; and whatever he may averr to have been the Reason of the King of *Spain*’s leaving the Army, and going to *Catalonia*, ’tis certain his Journey thither was fixed long before the Army assembled, for no other Reason that I ever yet heard of, but because he had a mind to redress some Disorders there; and His Majesty always promised to be back again by the time our Army should be ready to take the Field: And it is notoriously known, that the *Reasons* for that Journey were thought so insufficient, that not only all the Foreign Generals and Ministers, but even the City and Kingdom of *Valencia*, by their Deputies, protested against it.

‘ As

' As to what the Earl of *Peterborow* is
 ' pleas'd to say, concerning those Instru-
 ' ments which he has to produce as *Proofs* of
 ' the King of Spain having been over-ruled on
 ' many occasions in what he propos'd for the
 ' publick Service—I can only Réply, that I
 ' do not remember to have seen any of those
 ' Proofs, except a Letter of the King of
 ' Spain's to his Lordship, where his Majesty
 ' observes, that the *English, Portngueze* and
 ' *Dutch* Generals had refused him Men to
 ' send to *Majorca*, in Councils of War held
 ' on the 17th and 19th of *January*; from
 ' whence I hope I may reasonably infer the
 ' great Probability of those Generals having
 ' been of Opinion, but two days before,
 ' against dividing the Troops: And I must
 ' say my Behaviour to the King of *Spain*,
 ' whilst I had the Honour to serve under
 ' him, was such, that he never had occasion
 ' to Complain against me, by his Ministers
 ' to the Queen, as he did most strenuously, by
 ' the Count de *Gallas*, against the Earl of
 ' *Peterborow*.

GALWAY.

Besides the *Protests* of the Lords before-
 mention'd, My Lord *Galway* had some amends
 made him by the Publick, for the *Censure* past
 upon him in the House of Lords. For it is
 observable, that the next day, (*January*
 13th) a Letter, with a Copy of Verses
 address'd to his Lordship, was Publish'd
 here, and receiv'd with general Satisfaction;
 which expressing the grateful Sense this
 Nation entertains of his Lordship's Ser-
 vices, and, at least, *honest Endeavours*, I think
 my self oblig'd in Justice to his Lordship,
 to insert 'em here, being as follows :

Y

S I R,

S I R,
 'T H E enclosed Verses, address'd to
 the Earl of *Galway*, were occasioned
 ' by our Misfortune at *Almanza*, which
 ' Subject being at present revived on the ac-
 ' count of a late Action in *Spain*, I thought
 ' they might be no improper Entertainment
 ' to the Town, and therefore did my self the
 ' Honour to communicate them to you.

Philopatrius.

*Verses in Praise
 of the Earl of
 Galway.*

To the Earl of GALWAY.

Repine not, Sir, at Fortune's partial Laws,
 Who often frowns upon the juster Cause:
 The Lawrel-wreath, with like deserv'd Renown,
 May both the Victor and the Vanquish'd crown.
 Nor mourn the swift Vicissitudes of *Fate*,
 That Name should teach you what attends the Great.
 Successful Acts depend not on the Will,
 And Virtue, though 'tis crost, is Virtue still.

Think on *Rome's* Eagles by *Marcellus* led,
 Think on the *Fabii* and *Emilius* dead,
 Who to their Country sacrificing all,
 Rose by Defeat, and triumph'd in their Fall.
 Will not Great *William's* Fame outlast the Sun?
 And has not *Luxemburgh* a Battel won?
Churchill, 'tis own'd, ne're yielded to a Foe;
 But *Pompey* was o'ercome, and *Cesar* too.
 Apply, great Sir, these just Examples Home,
 Britain can ne'er be more ingrate than *Rome*.

Fate's

Fate's dark Decrees did that black Day ordain;
 That Wrong should triumph, and Oppression reign;
 Yet *Galway* long 'gainst Numbers kept the Field,
 Numbers by *Mars* led on, by *Jove* upheld,
 With Fury so heroically great,
 Repell'd the Torrent, and disputed Fate,
 So well the *Chief* and *Soldier* did maintain,
 That Victory was partial long in vain:
 The Gods suspected much their own Decree,
 And Fate grew doubtful of her Destiny.

Thy honest Wounds will testify thy Fame,
 And show, tho' Fortune waves, that thou'rt the same,
 Wounds deck the Hero with distinguish'd Grace,
 And write the best Encomium in his Face.
 From those red Monuments of Fame we're taught,
 To think of nothing but how *Galway* fought.
 We view no more *Almanza* with Regret,
 But in his Deeds our Country's Loss forget.

The Painter's Pencil may with artful Care
 Nicely describe the Prelude of a War,
 Or set the Hero in a glorious Light,
 Eager of Fame, and burning for the Fight.
 But who can tell the Vigilance and Pain
 That fill'd thy Breast, and work'd thy lab'ring Brain;
 Busy to act the General's better Part,
 And to supply the Want of Force with Art?
 What Hand can paint those unexampled Toils,
 That mock'd the Victor's Arms, and sham'd his Spoils;

That could retrieve that gallant slaughter'd Host,
Which *British Arms* *unaided* had not lost ?

Berwick could now more humble Thoughts endure,
In Victory it self but ill secure.

The Warrior's Wreath he drop'd, and blush'd to own
The fruitless Trophies he so late had won.

Is this the Harvest which my Lawrels bear,
And do my boasted Triumphs vanish here ?
Are these th' Effects of slaughter'd Foes ? *He said.*
Thus *Pyrrhus* vanquish'd, and thus *Pyrrhus* fled.
What means this Riddle in the conquering Cause ?
Or sure my Fancy gives my Judgment Laws,
And never such a Scene of Triumph rose,
Or *Hydra's* are renewed in *British* Foes,
Or some nocturnal Fantom *France* deceives,
And decks my Brow with visionary Wreaths.
Not so. Unerring *Galway's* prudent Aim
Retards the Progress of my growing Fame,
He still determines all Events in One,
To cross my Measures, and advance his own ;
And, as to Nutriment Men Poisons turn,
Makes ev'n malignant Planets kindly burn.
Such Praise I must (however too severe
The Sound may prove in Royal *Philip's* Ear)
On my great Adversary's Worth bestow,
And love the Warrior, tho' I hate the Foe.

He spoke, and did the adverse Chief behold,
With Valour cautious, and with Caution bold ;

Busy

Busy his shatter'd Legions to repair,
 And give a different Prospect to the War :
 Industrious each commodious Ground to gain,
 And watchful to redeem *Almanza's* Plain.
 So when fierce *Hannibal* (his Foes o'ercome)
 Insulted *Italy*, and threatned *Rome*,
 The wary *Fabius*, with delusive Wiles,
 And cunning Feints, the Conqueror beguiles;
 Watchful and wise diverts impending Fate,
 And, by *delaying well*, preserves the State.

Homer, who best of Poets understood
 To temper Heroes, or to form a God,
 Makes bold rash Heat to cooler Conduct yield,
 And Hotspur *Mars* to *Pallas* quits the Field.

On the other Hand, the Earl of *Peter-*
borow's Friends publish'd a Letter from the
 Duke of *Marlborough* to his Lordship,
 which was lodg'd in the House of Lords,
 with several other Papers upon the foremen-
 tion'd Examinations, made by that Illustrious
 Assembly, of his Lordship's Conduct in
Spain; which Letter was as follows:

My

My Lord,

The Duke of
Marlboro's
Letter to the
Earl of Peter-
borow.

TH O' we have no direct Account of your Lordship's Progress since the Relief of *Barcelona*, yet the Advices from several other parts, as well as the Enemies Frontiers, agree so well, and we are naturally so inclined to believe readily what we wish, that I perswade my self there is no Reason to doubt of your having some time since brought the King to *Madrid*. As this good News has been indulg'd here with the greatest Satisfaction, I do with no less Pleasure take this fresh Opportunity of Congratulating your Lordship on the Glorious Occasion; which is by all Hands chiefly attributed to your *Valour* and good *Conduct*. The whole Confederacy is full of Joy for the Advantages this wonderful Success will produce to the Publick; and I assure you, I am no less so, for the Addition it has made to your Lordship's Glory, in which no Man alive takes more part than I do. After such surprizing Events, there is nothing that we may not expect from you; therefore I hope your Lordship will not think us unreasonable in our Hopes, that we shall soon hear of the entire Reduction of *Spain* to the Obedience of their Lawful Sovereign, for which you seem'd designed by Providence to be the happy Instrument; and I heartily wish you all manner of Success in the accomplishing this great Work.

We have reduced * *Ostend*, and are now making all possible Diligence in the neces-

sary

'sary Preparations for the Siege of † *Menin*,
'and hope, with the Blessing of God, we
'shall not end our Campaign there. I am,
'with Truth and Respect,

My LORD,

Your Lordship's Most

Faithful Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

Note, that * Ostend was surrender'd on the 6th of July, 1706: That † *Menin* was invested on the 23d of that Month: That about the middle of August the Earl of Peterborow was sent away from the Camp towards Genoa to solicit Money for King Charles; and that thereupon the Earl of Galway had the Sole Command of the United English Army confer'd upon him.

N. B. These Notes were made by the Publisher of this Letter.

It was generally believ'd that the Lords would have been contented, with having passed a slight *Occasional Censure* on the Earl of Galway: which seem'd the more probable, because the most considerable Peers of both Parties, had spoken very Honourably of him in the forementioned Debates: But on Friday the 17th of January, he was Summoned to attend their Lordships the Monday following. My Lord Galway being then indispos'd with a Rheumatism and the Gout, and therefore unable to obey that order; the
Lords

*Question put
to my Lord
Galway, why
he gave the
Right to the
Portugueze in
Spain.*

Lord's sent him a Question in Writing, *viz.* Why, whilst he commanded the British Forces in Spain, he gave the Right to the Portugueze? To this the Earl of Galway sent an Answer, importing, That by the Treaty with Portugal, the Troops of that Crown were to have the Right in their own Country; and that in order to engage them to march to Madrid, he was oblig'd to allow them the same Honour; for otherwise, they would never have stir'd out of Portugal. Tho' this Reason seem'd very plausible: and it is certain, that if the Portugueze had not march'd into Castile, upon my Lord Galway's refusing to give them the Right in Spain, his Lordship would certainly have been generally reflected on, for losing the vast Benefit that was reasonably expected from the Conjunction of the Portugueze, with King Charles's Forces, on a Punctilio of Military Honour: yet, (I suppose, lest such a Condescension should be drawn into a Precedent) the Lords thought fit to * resolve, that the giving the Right to the Portugueze in Spain, was Dishonourable to the British Nation.

*Which is Voted
dishonourable
to the British
Nation.
* Jan. 24.*

*The Lords in-
quire into the
effective Men
in Spain at
the time of the
Battle of Al-
manza.*

A Week after, (being the last day of January) the Lords resum'd the Consideration of the State of the Nation in relation to the Affairs of Spain; and debated, why there were but about 13700 effective Men at the Battle of Almanza, when the Parliament had provided for above 29000: After which, their Lordships appointed a Committee to inquire into that matter. It is observable, that in this Debate, no manner of Fault was found with my Lord Galway: and that the whole Blame was laid in the late Ministry.

I acquainted you in my last, that the Com-
mons had granted the following Sums; viz. *Moneys Grant-
ed by the Com-
mons.*

On the 5th of December, 1710.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1. For 40000 Seamen, —————	208	0000	: 00 : 0
2. For the Ordinary of the Navy, ———	12	0000	: 00 : 0

On the 23d of that Month.

3. For 40000 Land-Forces, —————	91	9092	: 03 : 6
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They have since granted the follow-
ing Sums.

On the 4th of January.

4. For Additional Forces of 10000 Men, ———	177	511	: 03 : 6
5. For the Queen's Proportion of 3000 Palatines, —————	342	51	: 13 : 4
6. For the Proportion of 4639 Saxons, ———			
7. For the Proportion of <i>Bothmar's</i> Dragoons, —————	92	69	: 16 : 6
8. For the Troops of Augmentation ———			
9. For the Office of Ordnance, ———	22	0000	: 00 : 0
	13	0000	: 00 : 0

The 8th of the same Month they
granted,

10. For 1 Years Interest on Debentures, ———	493	57	: 17 : 2
11. For the Charge of Transports, ———	144	000	: 00 : 0
12. For the Subsidies Payable to the Allies, ———	478	956	: 16 : 7

And the next day, (*Jan. 9th.*)

13. For Guards, Garrisons, & Invalids, ———	546	108	: 17 : 8
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The 16th of the same Month:

14. For making Exchequer Bills <i>Specie</i> . ———	45	000	: 00 : 0
--	----	-----	----------

Total, 4996800 : 00 : 9

£

But

* Febru. 1st.

*Abuses in the
Vittualling
Office.*

*Mr. Ridge
admitted to
clear himself.*

* January 16.
*Address about
the Contingencies can-
not be compli-
ed with.*

But 'tis observable, that the Establishments in *Spain*, and *Portugal*, and some other small Branches, are not * yet provided for.

On the 3d of *January*, Mr. (*Harley*), Chancellor of the *Exchequer* acquainted the Commons, ' That on Examinations relating to ' the Navy, taken before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, some considerable Abuses had been discover'd in the ' Vittualling; and that a Member of that ' House was nam'd therein: Upon which the Commons resolv'd to present an Address to the Queen, to have those Examinations laid before them; which being done accordingly, and the same refer'd to a Committee, Mr. *Ridge*, the Member nam'd therein, desired that he might attend that Committee, to make his Innocency appear, which was granted; and I don't hear that any thing has, yet, been proved against him.

On the 8th of *January*, the Commons resolv'd to present four Addresses to the Queen, for several Accounts to be laid before them; one particularly, for an Account of the *Distribution of the Contingencies*, and *Forrage*, and *Waggon-Money*, granted for the *Forces in Flanders*: But tho' Her Majesty complied with the desires of the other Three Addresses; yet in relation to that about the

Contingencies, Her Majesty sent * an Answer by Mr. Secretary *St. John*, That it was not possible, from the nature of the Service which requires the utmost Secrecy, for any account of them to be made, but that they were really distributed.

The Publick Credit having received great Wound by the late Changes, and the

Evil rather Increasing than Abating, the Commons thought fit, in order to remove the Fears and Jealousies of those who had lent Money to the Government, to make a † Vote, *That they would take care effectually to discharge the Publick Debts*: And a few days * after, a Committee was appointed to examine and state those Debts.

† January 3.
A Vote for the Payment of Publick Debts
* January 10

Norwithstanding this Resolution, the Publick Credit lay still in a Languishing Condition, and the Scarcity of Money daily increased: which being, in great measure, ascrib'd to the vast number of Exchequer Bills that were in Trade, and to the Discount that was on those Bills, the Commons on the 13th of January, resolv'd to grant a Supply to the Queen, to enable Her Majesty to make a Contract for the answering of all Non Specie Exchequer Bills, and converting them into Specie. Three days * after, they resolv'd to grant 45000 l. a Year for that purpose: But the Contract which the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury are treating about with the Bank of England, for making the said Bills Specie, is not yet fully settled.

Resolution to make Exchequer Bills Specie.

* January 16.

On the 15th of January, upon the reading of a Petition complaining of the great number of Palatines inhabiting in one House, in one of the Suburbs of this City, called Southmark; a Committee was appointed to inquire, upon what Invitation or Incouragement the Palatines came over, and what Moneys were expended in bringing them into Britain; and for maintaining them here.

Petition against the Palatines.

Whether upon a Supposition that the Palatines were encouraged to come over by the late Act for a general Naturalization, or whether this was only the Pretence, a Bill

Bill to repeal the Naturalization Act.

was that very day order'd to be brought in to repeal the said Act. This Bill had a quick and easy Passage, insomuch that it was yesterday (*January 31st*) sent up to the Lords for their Concurrence: But it is remarkable, that if it was designed to prevent the *French Refugees* from enjoying the Benefit of the Naturalization, it had, in some measure, a contrary Effect: For whereas since the Passing of the Act, which by this Bill is to be Repeal'd, scarce 1800 of them took the Advantage of it; above two thousand have been Naturalized since the Motion for Repealing it was made.

Great numbers of French Refugees Naturalized.

Accounts of Pensions laid before the Commons.

On the 17th of *January*, and the following days of that Month, several Accounts were laid before the Commons (pursuant to their Addresses) of *Pensions* Payable out of the divers Branches of Her Majesty's Revenues: But no Resolution has yet been taken about those Pensions.

Ways and Means.

On the 18th of *January*, the Commons agreed to the Resolution taken the day before in a Grand Committee upon *Ways and Means*, that the *Duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry* be further continued for one Year, from the 23d of *June*, 1711. to the 24th of *June*, 1712. and order'd a Bill to be brought in thereupon. This Bill having, in less than a Fortnight, pass'd through both Houses, the Queen, who happen'd to be a little indispos'd with the Gout, Commission'd several Lords to give it the Royal Assent, which they did on the last day of *January*. The same day the Commons in a Grand Committee, came to several Resolutions, to continue the Subsidy of Poundage, and the Duties on Leather, and Coals, and to lay

The Malt Act pass'd by Commission. Jan. 31.

Other Ways and Means.

lay an Additional Duty on Candles, for the Term of 32 Years: which are to make a Fund, either for a Lottery, or for the Purchase of *Annuities*.

Two Days * before, the Engrossed Bill * Jan. 29.

for securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by limiting the number of Officers in the House of Commons, being read a third time, in that House, and the Question put, whether it should pass; it occasion'd a Debate, wherein several Members in the Court-Interest, endeavour'd by many Arguments to shew the Inconveniency of such a Bill, especially, at this Juncture; but the Country Party prevailing, the Question was carried in the Affirmative, and the Bill sent up to the Lords. However, 'tis the general Opinion that their Lordships will reject it, as they did the last Session of Parliament.

Debate about the Bill for limiting the number of Officers in the House of Commons; which is sent to the Lords.

The next * day, being the Anniversary * Jan. 30. of the Martyrdom of King Charles I. the same was observ'd as usual; and Dr. *Higden* Preach'd in the Queen's Chappel at St. James's, (tho' not before Her Majesty, who, as I told you before, happen'd to be indispos'd) the Bishop of *Chester* before the Lords, and Dr. *Friend* before the Commons. Both Houses being met again the next day, they order'd, severally, their Thanks to be return'd to that Prelate and Doctor, with a desire to Print their Sermons: in which if there be any thing uncommon, I shall give you an account of it in my next.

Martyrdom of K. Charles I. observ'd.

These are all the Material Transactions that have happen'd the last Month in the House of Commons, most of whose time has been taken up by Controverted Elections,

Controverted Elections take up a great deal of time.

ctions, of which it were tedious and improper to give you the *Detail*. It may suffice to tell you, that as the Church-Party prevails in that House, so the Votes are in most Cases, gone against the *Whiggs*: Which however is no more than the *Whiggs* have done before, when they had a Majority.

Having entertain'd you about the Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, I pass on to the *Convocation*, which being met the 17th of *January*, according to their last Prorogation, they were further Prorogued to the 24th, when the Queen's Licence, under the Broad Seal, was brought by the Lord *Dartmouth*, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to empower them to sit and do Business, in as ample a manner as was ever granted since the *Reformation*; directed to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, as President and Metropolitan; or in his Absence, to the Bishop of *London*; or, in the Absence of both, to the Bishop of *Bath and Wells*, to preside over them. This Licence was receiv'd with great Joy and Satisfaction: Those who formerly oppos'd the Prerogative claim'd by the Archbishop, looking upon it as a sign of their Victory; and the others, who, profess more *Moderation* than the rest, not being sorry that this Expedient was found, if not to extinguish, at least to suspend the late unhappy Differences between both Houses of *Convocation*; which afforded just matter of Offence to the Laity, and drew a Contempt upon the Clergy. An Address of Thanks to Her Majesty being sent down from the Higher House to the Lower, was unanimously agreed upon; and the

The Convocation meets, Jan. 17. and is further Prorogued.

The Queen's Licence brought to them, Jan. 24.

Receiv'd with universal Joy.

the whole House went up with that unanimous Resolution to the President and Ten Suffragan Bishops assembled in the *Jerusalem* Chamber : Upon which the President told the Prolocutor, that he would, the next Day, know when Her Majesty would be pleas'd, that both Houses should attend Her with their Address; and so adjourn'd till the 26th in the Morning ; to which the Lower House agreed, and adjourn'd themselves to the same time. On the 26th the President sent for the whole Lower House to the *Jerusalem* Chamber, where he acquainted them that Her Majesty would be attended with their Address, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon the next Day ; But that being a little indisposed, it was Her Pleasure a small Number of each House should present it. Hereupon it was order'd, That only the President and Two Bishops of the Higher House, and the Prolocutor and four Members of the Lower House should go up with it to *St. James's* : Which they did accordingly, the 27th, at the Time appointed, and presented to Her Majesty the following Address :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

‘ **W** E Your Majesties most Loyal *The Convocati-*
 ‘ and Dutiful Subjects, the Arch- *on's Address to*
 ‘ Bishop, Bishops, and Clergy of the Pro- *the Queen.*
 ‘ vince of *Canterbury*, in Convocation Assem-
 ‘ bled, having Received Your Majesties most
 ‘ Gracious Licence by the Hands of the Lord
 ‘ *Dartmouth*, hold our selves bound in Du-
 ‘ ty and Gratitude, to Return our most
 ‘ humble

‘humble Acknowledgments for the same;
 ‘and for the pious Zeal and Care Your Ma-
 ‘jesty is pleased to Express thereby, for the
 ‘Honour of Religion in general, and par-
 ‘ticularly for the Doctrine, Discipline and
 ‘Worship of the Church of *England*.

‘And we humbly crave Leave to Assure
 ‘Your Majesty, That according to the Trust
 ‘and Confidence You Repose in us, we will
 ‘Apply our selves seriously to Deliberate
 ‘upon whatsoever shall appear to us Neces-
 ‘sary, Fit, and Convenient for the Honour
 ‘and Service of Almighty God, the Good
 ‘and Quiet of the Church, and the Govern-
 ‘ment thereof, as by Law Established.

‘We will also, with all Respect and Du-
 ‘ty, Receive and Consider whatsoever shall
 ‘be sent to us from Your Majesty, in pursu-
 ‘ance of Your Gracious Intention signified
 ‘in the said Licence, and will Cheerfully
 ‘and Constantly pay the Fidelity and Alle-
 ‘giance which we have all Sworn to Your
 ‘Majesty. whom we pray God to continue
 ‘Long and Happily to Reign over us.

Her Majesties *ANSWER* to this
 Address was,

*The Queen's
 Answer.*

I Take this Address from Both Houses of
 Convocation very kindly.

*I have done My Part, and Expect that you
 will lay aside every thing which may hinder the
 good Effect of my Licence, and Apply your
 selves heartily to those Weighty Matters, which
 tend to the Honour of our Holy Religion, and
 the Welfare of my Subjects.*

The

The Convocation being met again on the last Day of *January*, and the Lower House sent for up to the *Jerusalem Chamber*, the Queen's Second Letter, directed to the President was read over to both Houses, recommending to them to take into their consideration, in pursuance of Her Majesty's Gracious Licence, the Five following Points. *First*, the Composing a Form of Prayer for *Dying Malefactors*, instead of the *Visitation of the Sick*, which was used on those Occasions: and which gave Matter of Offence in the late Reign, when some of the Conspirators against King *William's* Life were prayed for at *Tyburn*. *Secondly*, To draw up a Form of *Abjuration* for Papists that turn Protestants. *Thirdly*, The making *Excommunication* more solemn. *Fourthly*, the laying before Her Majesty an Account of the Lands possess'd by the Clergy. And *fifthly*, To lay likewise before Her Majesty an Account of the State of Religion in England; and of the Growth of *Deism*, *Socinianism*, &c.

*The Queen's
Second Letter
to the Convo-
cation.*

Hereupon it was unanimously resolv'd, That an Order be made to return Her Majesty their most Dutiful Thanks for Her Gracious Letter; and also that they would unanimously endeavour heartily to pursue the Ends of it: In order to which proper Committees were appointed by Both Houses, after which they adjourn'd to the 7th Instant.

I promis'd you in my last to give you an Account of the Duke of *Marlborough's* Reception here, and shall now be as good as my Word. His Grace, as I told you before, arriv'd on the 28th of *December*; and upon his Entrance into the City, about

*The Duke of
Marlboro's
Arrival and
Reception.*

Five a Clock in the Evening, his Coach was attended by Multitudes of People with Links and Flambeaux; who by their Acclamations, (call'd here Huzza's) express'd their Joy at his Grace's happy Return. Tho' the Duke well knows the Instability and Emptiness of the Applause of the Vulgar; yet he could not but be well pleas'd to see himself so welcome to a Mobility, which some Months before was tumultuous in Favour of Dr. Sacheverel, the main Occasion, or rather Pretence of the late Distractions and Alterations, which seem'd principally intended to reach, if not himself personally, at least his nearest Relations. However his Grace, who never courted nor affected Popularity, thought it Prudence, especially in this Juncture, to avoid the least Shew of it, and therefore instead of going directly to St. James's House, bid his Coach drive to Mountague House, where having rested an Hour or two, he went out by a private Door, leaving the Mobility behind. Immediately upon his Arrival at St. James's, he waited upon the Queen, who gave him a very gracious Reception, and discours'd with him about half an Hour; after which his Grace went to his Apartment. The

December 29.

*He is visited
by the New
Ministers.*

* next Morning his Grace was summon'd to, and assisted at a Committee of the Privy-Council, and that Day and the following his Grace receiv'd the Visits of the Earl of Rochester, President of the Council, the Earl of Pawlet, first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State, and other Persons in the Ministry. However, it was, for many Days, a Question among the Publick, whether his Grace had an Inter-

view

view with the Person, who seem'd to have the greatest share both in the Queen's Confidence and in the Management of Affairs: But those who had a near Insight in the Intrigues of the Court were perswaded, that Her Majesty had resolv'd to remove any Strangeness and Coldness that might be between them: And the Event justified their Conjectures.

In the mean time the uncertainty whether the Duke of *Marlborough* should be continued in his Command in *Flanders*, cast a fresh Damp upon the *Publick Credit*. Wherefore it was the general Wish and Expectation of the most wealthy and substantial Citizens, that in order to remove that fatal Doubt, his Grace should receive the Thanks, if not of both, at least of either of the Two Houses of Parliament. But his Grace's Friends in the House of Lords having already been disappointed in the Motion that was made for it (as I told you in my last) were shy of attempting it the Second Time, the rather because they found the Majority of that House inclin'd to pass that Compliment on the Earl of *Peterborow*: And those his Grace has in the House of Commons thinking themselves too few to dare to attempt it at all; So that instead of having the Thanks of either House, his Grace had the Mortification to see an invidious and scurrilous Letter publish'd, suppos'd to be written to the Mayor of *St. Albans*, and Containing Reasons why a certain great General had not the Thanks of either of the Two Houses of Parliament, &c.

This, together with some dubious Expressions, that came out of the Duke's Mouth in the Debates about the Affairs of *Spain*, encreas'd the Apprehension of many, that his Grace would gratify his private Disgust, and lay down his Commission; it being they thought natural for his Resentment to suggest, 'That he had acquired a sufficient Stock of Honour and Wealth, to despise the Frowns of Fortune; that it would be derogatory to his Character to stoop to the

The Queen resolves to reconcile him with Mr. Harley.

Expectation of his being thanked by the Parliament disappointed.

Scurrilous Letter, why a certain General had not received the Thanks of either House.

See la Clef du Cabinet des Princes, Janu. 1711. p. 36.

Authors

*The Duke of
Marlborough
resolves not to
lay down his
Command.*

*He resigns his
Dutchess's pla-
ces.
Jan. 19th.*

*The other Ge-
nerals settled
to his entire
Satisfaction.*

Authors of the Disgrace of his Relations ; who, whatever their Pretences might be, would never heartily embrace his Interest, and contribute to the Support of the Glory he had already gain'd ; That the Fate of War being uncertain, the least Diminution of the Prosperity that had hitherto attended the Arms of the Allies might be charg'd on him as a Crime ; whereas if any Misfortune should befall them under another General, the Court would have Reason to regret the Loss of so prosperous a Commander, and to court him to serve again, which would add a fresh Lustre to his Reputation. But his Grace, who upon his Departure from *Holland* had promis'd the States General and Prince *Eugene* not to abandon the Common Cause, resolv'd to act the Part of a *True Hero* ; and, indeed, of a *consummate Politician*, and *Good Patriot* ; and to sacrifice his *private Disgusts* to the *Publick Welfare* ; by concerting Measures with the *New Ministry*, with the same Confidence and hearty Zeal, as he did with the *Old* : Wisely considering that the Preserving his Command in *Flanders* was the most effectual means to maintain his Credit Abroad, and to retrieve his Interest at Home. Pursuant to this prudent Counsel, his Grace, on the 19th of *January*, made a free Resignation of his Dutchess's Places at Court ; by delivering into Her Majesty's Hands the Key of Groom of the Stole. This voluntary Sacrifice of a Person so dear to his Grace, but who had had the Misfortune to incur the Queen's Displeasure, was so acceptable to Her Majesty, that she was pleas'd not only to renew his Commission, but likewise to make a Disposition of the other Generals, entirely to his Grace's Satisfaction : Of which, and of other material Transactions, I shall give you an Account by another Opportunity, having already exceeded the Bounds I have prescrib'd to my self in this Monthly Letter. In the mean time, I remain, Sir, &c.

P. S.

P. S. That our Readers may find in this Volume the Whole Proceedings of the House of Peers, we have thought fit to insert here the following

Humble Representation of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, presented to Her Majesty, on Saturday, the 10th Day of February, 1710.

Die Febris 8 Februarii, 1710.

WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do, with all Humility and Thankfulness, Acknowledge Your great Goodness and Condescension, in ordering to be laid before us many Letters and Papers relating to the War in *Spain*, by which, and by the Examination of divers Persons, and by the Assistance of the Earl of *Peterborow*, who, by Your Majesties Permission, inform'd us, with great Exactness, of many Particulars, and gave us a very Faithful, Just and Honourable Account of the Councils of War held in *Valencia*. We have been enabled to Discover some of those many Miscarriages which have Disappointed the Hopes Your Majesty, and all *Europe*, justly Conceiv'd from the Resolutions of Your Parliaments; And had they been Pursued with as much Care by those whom Your Majesty intrusted, as they were taken with Zeal and good Affection, the Success, by the Blessing of God, might have Answer'd those Expectations.

When we Consider how generously Your Majesty Engaged in this War for Asserting the Liberties of *Europe*, and the Rights of the House of *Austria* to the *Spanish* Monarchy, which had been Wrested from them by the Artifices and Usurpations of the *French* King, when a Prince of that Illustrious Family came to Your Majesty for Refuge against Oppression, and that Your Majesty had Received him into Your Protection, Mov'd thereunto not only by your own innate Goodness, but by the Voice of your People too, who were ready to sacrifice their Lives and Treasure for the Support of Your Majesty in the Defence of so Righteous a Cause; And

when

‘ when we further Consider what would have been the
 ‘ Happy Fruits of a Successful War in *Spain*, the Honour
 ‘ of Your Majesty, the Safety, Wealth, and Prosperity
 ‘ of Your Own Dominions, and the Lasting Peace of
 ‘ *Europe*; we are Astonish’d to find, that any Employ’d
 ‘ by Your Majesty should Contribute to the Disappoint-
 ‘ ment of so Glorious a Design, or so much as Neglect
 ‘ to Promote it.

‘ We were extremely Surpriz’d to find, by all the
 ‘ Accounts now before us, That of the 29395 Men given
 ‘ by Parliament for the Service of the War in *Spain*, there
 ‘ should be present in *Spain* at the time of the Battle of
 ‘ *Almanza* only 13759.

‘ However the Earl of *Gallway*, who Commanded
 ‘ your Majesties Troops at that time in *Spain*, may
 ‘ have deserv’d to be Censur’d in other respects, we
 ‘ cannot Charge him with

‘ The Deficiency of 1710 Men twice reckon’d in the
 ‘ Regiments of *Hotham* and *Hill*:

‘ Nor of 876 Men of Lord *Barimore*’s Regiment, Re-
 ‘ duc’d by the Earl of *Peterborow*, and was then Raising
 ‘ in *England*:

‘ Nor of 1833 Men allowed for Servants of the Offi-
 ‘ cers belonging to the Regiments actually in *Spain*, and
 ‘ not Reduc’d at the time of the Battle:

‘ Nor of 151 of the Widows Men for all the Regi-
 ‘ ments in *Spain* at that time:

‘ Nor of 3741 Men of the Regiments of *Farrington*,
 ‘ *Hamilton*, *Mohun*, *Brudenal*, *Allen*, and *Toby Caulfeild*,
 ‘ that were Reduc’d sometime before the Battle:

‘ Nor of the 622 Non-Commission’d Officers and
 ‘ Private Men of *Blösser*’s Regiment, that were Reduc’d
 ‘ by the Earl *Rivers*, and Incorporated into *Sybourg*’s.

‘ For whatever Defects there have been, these are
 ‘ most of them justly to be imputed to those who had
 ‘ the Management of Your Majesties Affairs here, whose
 ‘ Duty it was to give the Necessary Orders, and to re-
 ‘ quire the due Execution of them, for a Service which
 ‘ the Nation had so much at Heart, as the Recovering
 ‘ *Spain* out of the Hands of the *French*. And

‘ And therefore, whatever the Reasons may have
 ‘ been for reckoning the Regiments of *Hotham* and
 ‘ *Hill* twice in the Estimate presented to the House of
 ‘ Commons; yet since the Number of Men demanded
 ‘ for that Year’s Service was readily Agreed to by them;
 ‘ we could not but be of Opinion, That the Two Re-
 ‘ giments upon the *Spanish* Establishment, twice De-
 ‘ manded, and Provided for by Parliament, were not
 ‘ Supply’d as they ought to have been.

‘ And upon Consideration of the other Deficiencies,
 ‘ we have found Reason to Resolve,

‘ That by not Supplying the Deficiencies of the Men
 ‘ given by Parliament for the War in *Spain*, the Mi-
 ‘ nisters have greatly Neglected that Service, which
 ‘ was of the greatest Importance.

‘ And yet Negligence, and the Profusion of vast Sums
 ‘ of Money given by Parliament, are not the only Faults
 ‘ we have to lay before your Majesty: We beg Leave to
 ‘ add that unaccountable Advice given at *Valencia*, for
 ‘ an Offensive War at that time in *Spain*, and Approv’d
 ‘ of here, notwithstanding it was well known how few
 ‘ Troops we had in *Spain*, even with the Addition of those
 ‘ sent with the Earl *Rivers*, and the fatal Battle of *Almanza*
 ‘ that ensued, the Steps that led to it, and the sad Con-
 ‘ sequences that attended it, under which we still Labour.

‘ The Earl of *Galloway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and General
 ‘ *Stanhope*, insisting in a Conference held at *Valencia* some-
 ‘ time in *January*, 1707, in the presence of the King of
 ‘ *Spain*; and Your Majesties Name being used in Main-
 ‘ tenance of their Opinion, for an Offensive War, con-
 ‘ trary to the King of *Spain*’s Opinion, and that of all
 ‘ the General Officers and Publick Ministers there (ex-
 ‘ cept the Marquis *Das Minas*) and that Opinion of the
 ‘ Earl of *Galloway*, Lord *Tyrawley*, and General *Stanhope*,
 ‘ being Pursued in the Operations of the following Cam-
 ‘ paign, was the unhappy Occasion of the Battle of *Al-*
 ‘ *manza*, and one great Cause of our Misfortunes in
 ‘ *Spain*, and of the Disappointments of the Duke of
 ‘ *Savoy*’s Expedition before *Thoulon*, Concerted with
 ‘ your Majesty.

‘ And

‘ And it appears by the Earl of *Sunderland’s* Letters,
 ‘ That the Carrying on the War Offensively in *Spain*, was
 ‘ Approv’d and Directed by the Ministers, notwithstanding
 ‘ the Design of Attempting *Thoulon*, which the
 ‘ Ministers at that time knew was Concerted with the
 ‘ Duke of *Savoy*; And therefore are justly to be blam’d
 ‘ for Contributing to all our Misfortunes in *Spain*, and to
 ‘ the Disappointment of the Expedition against *Thoulon*.

‘ Before we Conclude this humble Address to Your
 ‘ Majesty, we think our selves oblig’d to acquaint Your
 ‘ Majesty, That as the Earl of *Gallway* has, in yielding
 ‘ the Post of Your Majesties Troops to the *Portuguese*
 ‘ in *Spain*, acted contrary to the Honour of the Imperial
 ‘ Crown of *Great Britain*, so we find the Earl of *Peter-*
 ‘ *borow*, during the Time he had the Honour of Com-
 ‘ manding the Army in *Spain*, did perform many Great
 ‘ and Eminent Services, and if the Opinion he gave in
 ‘ the Council of War at *Valencia*, had been followed,
 ‘ it might very probably have prevented the Misfor-
 ‘ tunes that have since happen’d in *Spain*.

‘ Having laid before Your Majesty this faithful Re-
 ‘ presentation of the Mismanagements of those Persons
 ‘ intrusted with Your most Important Affairs, and to
 ‘ whose Councils and Conduct the fatal Miscarriages of
 ‘ the War in *Spain* are in great Measure to be imputed,
 ‘ we have an entire Confidence, That Your Majesty will
 ‘ give such Orders, and take such Measures, with re-
 ‘ gard to our present Circumstances, as may retrieve
 ‘ the bad Effects of that Unhappy Management to the
 ‘ Advantage of the Common Cause, and to the Obtain-
 ‘ ing a Safe and Honourable Peace.

Her Majesties most Gracious ANSWER was,
 My Lords,

The Queen’s I AM Satisfied with the Examination you have
 Answer. I had into the Management of the War in *Spain*,
 and Thank you for the Representation you have laid before Me
 on that Subject.

You may be Confident I will give the best Orders Our present
 Circumstances can allow of; to put the Affairs of that Kingdom
 into a better Condition, and take such Measures as may most
 effectually Contribute to the Advantage of the Common Cause.

F I N I S.